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Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, 2002

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Economic and Social Council decision 2003/EB.A/2 adopted by the Executive Board of the World Food Programme at its annual session in May 2003, together with the annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme for 2002.

* E/2003/100.

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WFP

DECISION 2003/EB.A/2 FROM THE DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, 2003

Annual Report of the Executive Director: 2002

The Board approved the Annual Report of the Executive Director: 2002 (WFP/EB.A/2003/4) with changes to paragraph 136 that will read as follows:

The Executive Board of the World Food Programme (WFP) suggests that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) may wish to:

- encourage governments, other bodies, Funds and Programmes of the United Nations to ensure that Common Country Assessments (CCAs), United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), Poverty-Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), sector-wide approaches (SWAPs) and other national poverty-reduction planning documents take into account the food and nutritional security situation and, in particular, meet the needs of vulnerable populations;
- encourage United Nations agencies, Funds and Programmes to strengthen their partnerships so that food aid, when and where justified, can play a complementary role in the fields of health, education, nutrition, capacity-building and asset creation, and in the supply of inputs for rural development;
- invite additional countries to become donors—facilitating this process for them—and urge donors to increase their multilateral contributions, thereby broadening global solidarity and support for combating hunger;
- encourage the sharing and collaborative review of all United Nations agencies' human resources policies to ensure that they are gender sensitive and allow staff to pursue a balance between their professional and private lives; this would strengthen the gender balance goal articulated at the Beijing Conference on Women;
- support ongoing ECHA/UNDG efforts to develop a strategy and flexible resource mobilization and programming mechanisms to facilitate the transition from relief to development; it may also wish to highlight the importance of preventing depletion of productive assets, helping rehabilitate damaged infrastructure and enabling returnees or resettled populations to restore their livelihoods or learn new skills for recovery in transition situations;
- urge the United Nations Funds and Programmes to pursue joint programming, taking into account efficiency and the impact on the intended beneficiaries;
- continue to support efforts to coordinate inter-agency activities, including logistics, telecommunications, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and UNJLC.

In accordance with its decision 2000/EB.A/2, of 22 May 2000, the Board requested that the Annual Report be forwarded as amended to ECOSOC and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Council, along with the Board's decisions and recommendations for 2002 and the present decision, in fulfilment of the reporting obligations of the Board under General Regulation VI.3.

برنامج الأغذية العالمي

Programme Alimentaire Mondial

World Food Programme

Programa Mundial de Alimentos

Executive Board
Annual Session

Rome, 28–30 May 2003

ANNUAL REPORTS

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: 2002

This document is printed in a limited number of copies. Executive Board documents are available on WFP's WEB site (http://www.wfp.org/eb).

Annual Report of the Executive Director: 2002

Note to the Executive Board

The Secretariat invites members of the Executive Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff members listed below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Director, Strategy, Policy and Programme Support Division (PSP):	Ms D. Spearman	tel.: 066513-2600
Chief, Food Security, Safety Nets and Relief Service (PSPP):	Mr A. Jury	tel.: 066513-2601

Draft Decision

The Board approves the Annual Report of the Executive Director: 2002 (WFP/EB.A/2003/4).

In accordance with its decision 2000/EB.A/2 of 22 May 2000, and in fulfillment of the its reporting obligations under General Regulation VI.3, the Board requests that the Annual Report be forwarded to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), along with the Board's decisions and recommendations for 2002 and the present decision.

Note on Documentation

Pursuant to General Rule VII.2, each year the Executive Director submits an Annual Report to the Executive Board for its approval.

The 2002 Annual Report of the Executive Director is structured around the common format for Annual Reports of Funds and Programmes, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162.

In line with General Assembly resolution 53/192, issues arising from implementation of the Secretary-General's Reform Programme, the Triennial Policy Review and the follow-up to international conferences have been incorporated. Section II of this report serves as the Annual Report of the Executive Board to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) and the Council of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

The financial and tonnage data in this document are provisional. They represent WFP's best estimate based on information currently available.

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Foreword

Despite global abundance, nearly 800 million people in developing countries are chronically hungry. Hunger compromises their ability to develop their skills, attend school, stay healthy, farm, or earn sufficient wages to fight their way out of poverty. That is why the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger is the keystone of the Millennium Development Goals adopted by the world's leaders in 2000. Indeed, a failure to eliminate hunger will undermine efforts to achieve all the MDGs.

Although some regions have progressed towards these goals, growing disparities have emerged, particularly in the poorest countries. As noted at the *World Food Summit: five years later* held in Rome in June 2002, communities battling hunger need both targeted food assistance and sustained, long-term investments in agricultural and rural development. Nowhere is the need for such strategies more evident than in the southern Africa region, especially given the emerging pattern linking food insecurity with the AIDS pandemic. Therefore we especially welcome the efforts by the World Food Programme's Executive Director, Mr. James T. Morris, to highlight these issues in his role as Special Envoy to the region.

Wherever hunger is a crisis, the World Food Programme is on the front line, determined to help countries meet their nutritional needs of today while providing opportunities for tomorrow. This annual report illustrates the formidable nature and scale of WFP's efforts to combat hunger in some of the world's most troubled and inaccessible areas.

Kofi A. Annan
Secretary-General
United Nations

Jacques Diouf
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Preface

My first year in WFP has brought home to me the meaning of hunger and its devastating impact on the world's poorest people. Widespread drought and natural disasters, violent conflict, collapsing economic and political systems and HIV/AIDS have caused a dramatic increase in the demand for food aid. The numbers are telling: in 2002, the international community struggled to feed an additional 25 million people in Africa alone.

WFP rose to this challenge, providing life-saving and livelihood-saving food to 72 million people in 82 countries. But the numbers do not tell the full story. Each number represents a person in need: a mother struggling to feed her family, a grandparent caring for orphans, a child hoping for a school meal, a returnee seeking new opportunities and assets. I have seen their faces and know that we can help.

Indeed, timely action by the donor community—including non-traditional donors—and the dedicated staff of WFP and its partners reduced hunger in many regions of the world. In southern Africa, where the needs were greatest, generous support from donors permitted WFP to avert a food emergency. The Programme's investments in needs assessment, emergency preparedness, contingency planning and improved school feeding programmes paid off in ongoing operations throughout the world.

But we are not out of the woods yet. Although the media may have forgotten the crises in Afghanistan, Angola, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Sudan, these countries still have pressing needs. The number of food-related emergencies is rising in line with increasingly abnormal weather phenomena, as in the Horn of Africa and the western Sahel. HIV/AIDS is having an unprecedented impact on the numbers of orphans and households headed by children. Meanwhile chronic hunger persists, affecting the lives of hundreds of millions of people who tend to be overlooked by the media.

Meeting these rising needs will be a major challenge, against the backdrop of a 25 percent decline in global food aid over the past three years. The generous support received from our traditional donors needs to be augmented by commitments from emerging donor countries, the private sector and the general public. In 2002, we took steps to increase our work as a global advocate on hunger and expand our funding base. Already, as of early 2003, several new partners have joined forces with us in the fight against hunger, including emerging donors such as Kenya, India, Oman and Honduras and private-sector organizations such as Benetton, SAP, Toyota and TPG.

In today's world, it is absolutely unacceptable that so many hungry children have so little hope and opportunity for the future. I am optimistic that public opinion and goodwill can help turn the tide. This is why WFP will advocate for greater international assistance to build a better, hunger-free future for all.

James Morris

James T. Morris
Executive Director

In Memoriam

In memory of the staff members of the World Food Programme who lost their lives in the service of the hungry poor in 2002

Genesh Harichund, South Africa	***8 August***
Rabia Abdullah Al-Breifkany, Iraq	***25 September***

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE

General Notes

All monetary values are in United States dollars (US$), unless otherwise stated.

One billion equals 1,000 million.

All quantities of food commodities are in metric tons (mt), unless otherwise specified.

Low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) include all food-deficit (net cereal-importing) countries with a per capita gross national income not exceeding the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Association (IDA) assistance; the figure for 2000 was US$1,445. In 2002, 83 countries were classified by FAO as LIFDCs.

The United Nations category of least-developed countries (LDCs) includes "those low-income countries that are suffering from long-term handicaps to growth, in particular low levels of human resource development and/or severe structural weaknesses". In 2002, 49 countries were classified by the United Nations General Assembly as LDCs.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WFP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

ACRONYMS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

CAP	Consolidated appeals process
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CCA	Common country assessment
CID	Consortium for Inter-Ethnic Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COMPAS	Commodity movement, processing and analysis system
CP	Country programme
CPO	Country programme outlines
CW	Commitments to women
DACOTA	Data Collection Telecoms Application
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECHA	United Nations Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
ECPS	Executive Committee on Peace and Security
EMOP	Emergency operation
ENA	Emergency needs assessment
EPWeb	Emergency Preparedness Web
ERT	Emergency response training
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWSNET	Famine early warning system
FITTEST	Fast IT and Telecommunications Emergency and Support Team
FIVIMS	Food insecurity and vulnerability information and mapping systems
GSM	Global system for mobile communications
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee (United Nations)
ICT	Information and communications technology
IDP	Internally displaced person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRA	Immediate response account
ISC	Indirect support costs
ISP	Institutional strategy paper
LDC	Least-developed country
LIFDC	Low-income, food-deficit country

M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPAD	New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OEDA	Office of Internal Audit
OEDI	Office of the Inspector General
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
PRSP	Poverty reduction strategy paper
RC	Resident coordinator
SCN	United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition
SO	Special operation
SPR	Standard project report
TB	Tuberculosis
TPG	A Netherlands mail and logistics company
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations country team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHRD	United Nations humanitarian response depot
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAC	Vulnerability Assessment Committee
VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping
VGD	Vulnerable groups development
WGCSP	Working Group on Common Services and Premises (UNDG)
WHO	World Health Organization
WINGS	WFP information network and global system
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

Section I: 2002 in Review

HIGHLIGHTS FROM WFP PROGRAMMES

General Overview

1. In 2002, WFP assisted 72 million people in 82 countries suffering from hunger because of interrelated crises: natural disasters, conflict, extreme poverty and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. WFP's largest challenge was to respond rapidly to an unprecedented number of weather-related disasters that caused large-scale food insecurity throughout Africa while meeting the needs of ongoing operations worldwide. At the same time, emerging peace in some areas led to increased needs because populations previously isolated by war became accessible, as in Angola, Sri Lanka and Sudan.

2. WFP faced special demands in sub-Saharan Africa: the Programme fed 34 million beneficiaries, almost 11 million more than last year, accounting for 48 percent of its total 2002 beneficiaries. WFP launched major emergency operations for the victims of food crises in southern Africa, Ethiopia and Eritrea. These crises showed how chronic hunger can exacerbate emergencies and emphasized the importance of building people's capacity to endure shocks by helping to create assets and supporting livelihoods.

3. As the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Humanitarian Needs in Southern Africa, WFP's Executive Director James Morris played an important role in implementing a comprehensive response to the crisis. He collaborated extensively with governments, donors and partners to ensure that contributions were speedily channelled to the people in greatest need. As part of his advocacy for the region, Mr Morris addressed the United Nations Security Council, the European Parliament, the United States Congress, the Parliament of the United Kingdom and several meetings of the Humanitarian Liaison Working Group in Geneva and New York. WFP also launched the Africa Hunger Alert campaign to attract international attention and funds to the hunger crisis affecting the African continent.

4. WFP continued to battle hunger in other parts of the world. The Programme met enduring needs in countries suffering from natural disasters and conflict—Afghanistan, Iraq, Central America, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Sudan. These included a number of long-standing operations to assist refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), for example in Algeria, Colombia, Iran and Nepal.

5. The nearly record level of contributions—US$1.8 billion—enabled WFP to meet 75 percent of its 2002 food requirements. The Programme strengthened ties with traditional donors, while receiving significant support from emerging and non-traditional donors, including private-sector donors.

6. As in 2001, the majority of WFP's beneficiaries were assisted through emergency operations (EMOPs). Contributions amounting to US$1.0 billion met 76 percent of the projected food requirements of these operations. WFP's capacity to respond to emergencies was greatly enhanced by innovative assessment techniques, continued investment in rapid-response capacities and logistics coordination; these proved their worth in Afghanistan and southern Africa. Contributions to protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs) of US$470 million made it possible to meet 96 percent of the requirements for these operations.

7. WFP worked with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to address longer-term and immediate food needs. Combating hunger by addressing the needs of chronically hungry people was seriously hindered, however, because only 50 percent of resource requirements to support ongoing development programmes were met.

8. WFP took steps to enhance organizational capacity and operational efficiency, including a commitment to reduce its indirect support cost (ISC) rate. A number of long-term efforts to strengthen partnership arrangements came to fruition, including a revised Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and a new field-level agreement with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). WFP's role in providing inter-agency logistics services was also institutionalized when the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) was officially placed under its custodianship.

9. To begin the transition to annual performance reporting, systematic efforts were made to improve collection, analysis and reporting of results throughout the Programme, including collection of selected performance indicators for all operations. The following sections incorporate information by programme category, where available, on a number of results indicators as outlined in the 2002–2005 Strategic and Financial Plan (WFP/EB.A/2001/5-B/1). Information is highlighted on planned versus actual beneficiaries, projects reporting outcome results, the percentage of development activities aligned with the Enabling Development policy and the number of EMOPs phased out. Instances of improved nutrition and other outcomes are also provided, for example from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

WFP IN FIGURES, 2002

WFP ASSISTED 72 MILLION OF THE POOREST PEOPLE

14 million people in development programmes, 47 percent of the planned 30 million beneficiaries;

44 million beneficiaries in EMOPs, 103 percent of the planned 42.8 million beneficiaries; and

14 million people in PRROs, 89 percent of the planned 15.8 million beneficiaries.

These included:

6 million IDPs, primarily in camp situations;

3 million refugees;

38 million women and girls under 18; and

40.8 million children under 18.

3.7 MILLION TONS OF FOOD WERE PROVIDED

581,000 tons for development projects;

2.2 million tons for EMOPs; and

918,400 tons for PRROs.

OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE WAS US$1.6 BILLION

12 percent of operational expenditure was spent on development activities;

57 percent of operational expenditure was spent on EMOPs, including the Immediate Response Account (IRA) and special operations (SOs);

26 percent of operational expenditure was spent on PRROs;

66 percent of operational expenditure for development was in LDCs; and

96 percent of operational expenditure for development was in LIFDCs.

OUTCOME RESULTS WERE REPORTED FOR ACTIVE PROJECTS IN:

80 percent of countries with development programmes and projects;

60 percent of countries with EMOPs;

75 percent of countries with PRROs; and

90 percent of countries with SOs.

82 COUNTRIES HAD WFP OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2002

55 countries with development activities;

51 countries with EMOPs; and

43 countries with PRROs.

NEW COMMITMENTS APPROVED IN 2002

10 new country programmes: approved resource level—US$342.2 million and 780,000 mt;

1 new development project: commitments—US$4.7 million and 9,200 mt;

42 new EMOPs: value—US$1.4 billion and 3.1 million mt; and

23 new PRROs: value—US$1.0 billion and 2.1 million mt.

Saving Lives in Emergency Situations

10. In 2002, WFP assisted 44 million beneficiaries suffering in acute humanitarian crises. Many were victims of natural disasters—drought, floods, earthquakes and hurricanes—continuing an alarming trend that became evident in the 1990s. Thanks to emerging peace initiatives and falling levels of food insecurity in some regions, WFP was able to phase out its EMOPs in 20 countries.

11. The emerging crisis in **southern Africa** threatened to be one of the most severe and complex humanitarian disasters of the last decade, the result of a combination of erratic rainfall, poverty, economic decline, inadequate food-security policies and high HIV/AIDS infection rates. During 2002, the number of people assessed as being at risk of severe food insecurity rose from 12.8 million to 15.2 million. Generous donor support and an infusion of funds from its IRA enabled WFP to mobilize capacity rapidly to help millions of people threatened with severe food insecurity in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Rapid response to the southern Africa food crisis

WFP geared up quickly in response to the food crisis in southern Africa, expanding its country offices and establishing a new regional bureau in South Africa, a country office in Swaziland and 26 new sub-offices across the region. Despite the vast scale and complexity of the crisis—it required delivery of about 1 million mt of food aid over nine months to remote areas in six countries—the regional operation was able to transfer smoothly from primarily development interventions to an emergency response. WFP was asked to take a lead role in setting up an inter-agency coordination office in Johannesburg, which coordinated the efforts of 53 implementing partners and the region's private sector to meet critical food aid gaps and avoid distribution bottlenecks. Between July and December, 361,000 mt of commodities were purchased locally and 375,000 mt of food aid was brought in through ports in South Africa, Mozambique and Tanzania and delivered to affected areas.

The operation was greatly enhanced by several initiatives, including "rolling" emergency assessments, regular inter-agency/NGO meetings, and special operations to enhance immediate management capacity and rehabilitate a railway to increase monthly food movements. The Norwegian Government's donation of over 200 trucks and equipment—refurbished by the Norwegian Red Cross and shipped by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)—facilitated distributions to less accessible areas. WFP also secured a US$20 million loan from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund facility for regional purchases to supplement the in-kind commodities with essential complementary foods.

12. Drought exacted a severe toll on people's livelihoods in **Eritrea** and **Ethiopia**, sharply increasing the number of people needing relief food. In Ethiopia, a joint FAO/WFP assessment mission in December indicated that 11 million people needed relief assistance to save lives, prevent mass migration and preserve the assets of farmers and pastoralists. In December 2002, WFP also launched a regional EMOP in response to a drought-related food crisis in the **western Sahel**, centred on Mauritania and covering Cape Verde, Gambia, Mali and Senegal.

13. WFP's timely response to the volcanic eruption of Mount Nyiragongo in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** helped to maintain the nutritional status of the affected population, including 350,000 people who fled to Rwanda. WFP also provided common logistics services to assist humanitarian partners in storing and transporting non-food items.

14. Natural disasters were exacerbated by conflict or economic crises in a number of countries. In **Afghanistan**, WFP launched a new nine-month EMOP in April 2002 to assist 10 million people affected by drought and war. In the **Sudan**, a country severely affected by two decades of civil war, mass population displacement, drought and floods, WFP

reached over 1 million beneficiaries per month in the lean season, when food assistance was needed most. In the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, an assessment by the Government in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP of the nutritional status of children indicated a significant improvement between 1998 and 2002. The proportion of underweight children was reduced from 61 percent to 21 percent, wasting levels fell from 16 percent to 9 percent, and stunting rates fell from 62 percent to 42 percent. These trends demonstrate that WFP's food assistance made a significant contribution to improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, although the high stunting rates are cause for continuing concern. The needs of these groups remain high. Their nutritional status could deteriorate again, because WFP was forced to suspend distributions to 3 million beneficiaries as a result of funding shortages at the end of 2002.

15. Escalation of hostilities in the **Palestinian Territory** exacerbated the humanitarian crisis for the highly vulnerable residents. WFP provided emergency assistance to 540,000 victims of conflict in West Bank and Gaza, with logistics services support including a fleet of trucks with experienced drivers and an escort and support team from the Swedish Rescue Service Agency, a WFP standby partner. Following the upsurge of civil unrest in **Côte d'Ivoire**, WFP launched operations to provide assistance to increase the availability of food for thousands of IDPs and refugees in the war zones.

Promoting Recovery from Crisis

16. Worldwide, WFP helped to meet the immediate food needs of 14 million victims of protracted conflict and crisis and, where possible, assisted them in rebuilding their livelihoods.

17. PRROs allowed WFP to respond successfully to changing circumstances. As IDPs moved out of camps in **Sri Lanka**, WFP was able to shift from free food distribution to food-based community work schemes and training programmes. The Programme also supplied food to 17,000 conflict-affected children attending afternoon catch-up classes. In **Sierra Leone**, WFP promoted stability by resettling IDPs and returning refugees through agricultural activities, infrastructure rehabilitation, education and nutrition programmes as part of the West Africa Coastal PRRO. In many countries, however, relief needs remained high or even increased as a result of setbacks and new emergencies or disasters, causing further displacement of refugees and IDPs.

*The situation in **Uganda** shows that WFP must retain flexibility to respond to deteriorating conditions that require relief assistance while remaining alert for opportunities to promote rehabilitation and recovery. During 2002, northern Uganda faced its worst humanitarian crisis in years: innocent civilians were killed, children abducted and people's assets destroyed. The people most affected included 500,000 IDPs living in camps and 150,000 Sudanese refugees living in settlements. Assistance from WFP saved their lives and maintained their nutritional status, despite enormous problems of security and access.*

In western Uganda, WFP was able to support the resettlement of 82,000 people who had spent five years in makeshift camps. These households were given resettlement rations and agricultural tools and will continue to receive assistance through school feeding, food-for-assets and social-support activities.

18. In other countries, food needs increased even though peace and stability were introduced. The **Angola** peace agreement signed in April 2002 resulted in rapid

demobilization of soldiers, the return of IDPs and refugees and the opening up of 70 previously inaccessible areas. WFP increased the number of people assisted by over 80 percent, substantially supporting the consolidation of new-found peace. Similar conditions arose in **Sri Lanka**, where an additional 47,500 people required assistance when WFP expanded its activities to the host communities of returning IDPs in northern and eastern Sri Lanka, which were not under Government control.

19. In **Indonesia**, WFP continued its assistance to poor urban dwellers and IDPs facing food shortages and malnutrition because of the prolonged economic and social crisis. More than 2 million people, most of whom fell outside government social safety nets, were provided with subsidized rice or food rations, fortified food and nutrition education.

20. Based on the findings of a WFP food and livelihood assessment, the Programme extended its PRRO in **Central America** to assist 930,000 people unable to recover from the cumulative impact of natural and economic disasters. Activities were supported to help them regain lost assets, improve their response to new shocks and prevent acute malnutrition among the most vulnerable.

Tackling Chronic Hunger

21. In 2002, WFP assisted 14 million people suffering from chronic hunger, helping them to build the human and physical assets that poor people need to withstand future shocks. In allocating available resources, WFP met the requirements for assisting LDCs and LIFDCs, which received 66 percent and 96 percent respectively of development resources. As of 2002, all country programmes (CPs) have been aligned with the Enabling Development policy; three development projects will be aligned at the end of the current cycle, phased into PRROs or phased out.

Ethiopia: from struggling to doing well

WFP's sustainable livelihoods project enabled 1.4 million beneficiaries in Ethiopia to tackle food insecurity through asset creation, soil and water conservation, afforestation, and pond and feeder-road construction. A recent impact assessment conducted by WFP and the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture revealed that the project considerably improved the lives of over 60 percent of the most vulnerable groups, substantially increasing their annual harvests and saving up to six hours daily in firewood and water collection. This reduced the average food shortage from five to three months per year and increased the numbers of meals eaten daily. More than 85 percent of households, particularly those headed by women, are now better able to cope with drought.

22. Efforts to enable the development of at least 30 million targeted hungry poor people annually, as stipulated in the 2002–2005 Strategic and Financial Plan, were seriously hampered by lack of resources. In 2002, only US$215 million was available for development activities, less than 70 percent of the contributions foreseen in the 2002–2005 Strategic and Financial Plan.

23. In implementing the Enabling Development policy, WFP developed innovative ways to improve people's food security and livelihoods through safety-net activities. For example in **Niger**, a country facing structural food insecurity compounded by recurring crises, WFP supported 460 cereal banks, thereby providing a food-security stock for 35,000 households. The profits generated will also provide microcredit for women to support income-generating activities.

Atta Fortification Pilot Project in Bangladesh

WFP's Vulnerable Groups Development (VGD) programme assists poor rural women in Bangladesh, providing food aid in support of awareness raising on health, nutrition and legal rights and training in literacy and income generation. In 2002, a pilot project to fortify wholemeal wheat flour (atta) was introduced to improve household nutrition, save money on milling and provide new employment opportunities. Milling and fortification units were set up in four areas and managed by local NGOs. Former beneficiaries of the programme are employed in the milling and fortification unit after training. The four units provide 28,000 VGD families with 25 kg of milled and micronutrient-fortified atta each month; the total processing cost is less than US$20/mt. WFP plans to expand the project to 40 units to meet the needs of 430,000 participants.

HIV/AIDS

24. HIV/AIDS represents a new type of humanitarian emergency because it decimates the most productive members of society, reducing long-term agricultural productivity and exceeding community caring capacities for orphans and the sick. Women are disproportionately affected because of their unequal social and economic status compared with men and their greater biological vulnerability to infection. In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, 58 percent of the people infected are women, and their burden as caregivers, breadwinners and providers of food is increased. At the same time, the numbers of AIDS orphans and households headed by children have risen dramatically. These factors aggravate the effects of humanitarian emergencies, leading to worrying long-term consequences for food security.

25. Southern Africa was the first major food emergency in which high rates of HIV/AIDS played a significant role in exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP's regional EMOP in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe focuses on areas with high HIV prevalence combined with high food insecurity. WFP introduced changes to its programming approach to meet the special needs of HIV/AIDS-affected beneficiaries, which included altering the nutritional value and composition of the emergency rations to include more protein, minerals and vitamins. WFP also improved its targeting to identify locations of high HIV prevalence and allow distributions to be adjusted accordingly.

26. In other regions, WFP mainstreamed assistance for food-insecure HIV/AIDS-affected households in its development and recovery programmes, including five CPs and five PRROs in sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean. Within these operations, 16 HIV/AIDS-specific projects were implemented. In all cases, WFP's activities were based on priorities articulated in national AIDS plans or strategies, United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) priorities on poverty

alleviation and United Nations country strategies on HIV/AIDS. For example, in 2002 WFP in collaboration with its partners:

- jointly implemented a project with the World Health Organization (WHO) in Uganda to improve the quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS and their families through improved nutrition and community home-based care;
- worked closely with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in China to provide information on the basic facts about HIV/AIDS to 200,000 farmers in areas where WFP operates; the information campaign was coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture;
- collaborated with FAO in the development of an agriculture sector strategy to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on food security, including the development of improved vulnerability assessment systems; and
- initiated a pilot HIV/AIDS project in Armenia, where the number of newly infected people is rapidly increasing; WFP provided food as part of a package of services that included psychological counselling and medical examinations.

School Feeding

27. In 2002, over 15.6 million schoolchildren in 64 countries benefited from WFP school feeding activities. Funding, including directed and multilateral contributions, was received from the European Community and the governments of Andorra, France, Germany, Luxembourg and the United States and from private donations. The United States Congress passed legislation authorizing global school feeding efforts to the end of 2007 and set an initial funding goal of US$100 million for 2003, which is not tied in any way to the existence of food surpluses.

28. WFP continued to collaborate with United Nations organizations, research institutes and universities, donor governments, NGOs and private-sector entities. A UNICEF staff member was seconded to WFP to strengthen collaboration between the agencies in WFP-assisted schools.

29. In 2002, WFP undertook a number of school feeding support initiatives, including the following:

- The standardized baseline survey tools were refined; they had been developed and implemented in 23 countries in 2001 to create a sound information base of WFP-assisted school feeding activities. Follow-up surveys of the baselines were undertaken in some of these countries in 2002 and training was conducted for 21 additional countries.
- The global school feeding database and related educational and demographic information were expanded and put into the WFP website, which now includes 153 countries.
- A regional school feeding strategy was developed for the Sahel, complementing WFP's food with interventions such as systematic deworming, provision of potable water and latrines, education on health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS, micronutrient supplements and enhanced partnerships with other agencies and NGOs.
- Fifteen African countries started deworming programmes for millions of schoolchildren in WFP-supported schools under a joint initiative with WHO, supported by the Canadian International Development Organization (CIDA) and the World Bank. More countries will begin campaigns in 2003.

30. WFP's programme in Afghanistan brought together a number of activities designed to support education. These included food for work to build schools and help to compensate teachers, combined with food for education and training to support primary and secondary school students, adult literacy and vocational training.

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)

31. To assist WFP programming, 75 specialized VAM staff working in 52 countries provided in-depth analysis, information and maps on the nature and extent of food insecurity. VAM is often the main provider of food-security assessments for the entire aid community in emergency, recovery and development operations. VAM inputs were used by other United Nations agencies for poverty and food-insecurity targeting, for example by FAO in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia,[1] Laos, Somalia and Zambia. In other countries, WFP's VAM capability was used in preparing the Common Country Assessment (CCA), UNDAF and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) documents. For example, WFP provided valuable input to the PRSP poverty-mapping exercise undertaken by the Cambodian Government.

32. VAM inputs were crucial to all CPs approved in 2002 and to EMOPs in Afghanistan, Guatemala, the western Sahel, southern Africa, and 17 other countries. VAM studies, for example in Cape Verde, Haiti and Mali, enabled WFP to refine its targeting to areas where food aid would have the greatest impact.

33. In 2002, WFP installed the VAM Spatial Information Environment in Headquarters and the Cairo regional office on a pilot basis. The system (named GeoNetwork), developed jointly with FAO, enables staff to access, in a standardized manner, to organize and to share geo-referenced food-security databases and maps in near-real time.

Procurement

34. In 2002, WFP purchased 1.5 million mt of food commodities valued at US$307.5 million, 41 percent of the total tonnage of food provided to beneficiaries. WFP purchased 67 percent of the food from 57 developing countries (see Annex VI for a breakdown by country). The remaining tonnage was purchased from 20 developed countries. Of the US$204 million worth of food purchased in the developing world, 60 percent was purchased from suppliers in Africa.

35. Food procurement from developing countries has increased in recent years. In 2000, 44 percent of total purchases, worth US$135 million, were procured in developing countries; in 2001 the figure was 56 percent, worth US$165 million. In general, WFP procures staple foods such as wheat, maize, rice, pulses and sorghum, and to a lesser extent wheat flour, maize meal and small quantities of blended food.

ENHANCING ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY

36. **Decentralization.** Continuing its commitment to match regional structures with needs on the ground, particularly following the onset of the southern Africa regional crisis, WFP reconfigured its three regional bureaux in Africa, effective 1 October 2002. A review of WFP's decentralization process will be submitted to the October 2003 session of the Executive Board.

[1] As of February 2003, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia became Serbia and Montenegro.

37. To increase its corporate ability to react swiftly to emergency situations and institutionalize new support services, WFP established a new technical support office in Dubai. The office provides support on information, communications, logistics, procurement and emergency response resources to WFP operations throughout the world. It hosts the two core information and communications technology (ICT) emergency-response resources: the corporate ICT emergency response stock and the Fast IT and Telecommunications Emergency and Support Team (FITTEST).

38. **WFP Information Network and Global System (WINGS).** In 2002, the use of WINGS—WFP's standard corporate information system—was extended, providing managers in Headquarters, all regional bureaux and 19 country offices with a complete business overview, optimizing resources management and accountability. An innovative data-collection application, Data Collection Telecoms Application (DACOTA), was developed to permit all country offices and regional bureaux—including those unable to access WINGS—to input information required for global reporting. Although some connectivity constraints remain, DACOTA has already increased the consistency of data in reports. Plans were finalized to bring WINGS capabilities to all WFP country offices.

39. With the finalization and integration of modules on human resources, payroll and travel management, the development of WINGS was completed and all business components were subsequently linked. This marked the first successful implementation of a full resource-planning package designed to meet the unique needs of the United Nations system. WFP continued to train its staff and improve training materials, using new software that provides users at all locations with interactive comprehensive training and support.

40. WFP has already reaped tangible benefits from the introduction of WINGS: greater transparency in financial reporting, improved project management and reduced turnaround times for essential business processes such as posting of country office financial transactions and preparation of financial statements.

41. **Improved Financial Management.** WFP continued to strengthen financial management during 2002 with a series of workshops on financial management for country directors and senior managers and the introduction of monthly financial statements. Other initiatives that enhanced financial management and reporting included the review of ISC presented to the Executive Board in October 2002, revision of the standard project report (SPR) to donors, introduction of the payroll and financial closure of a significant number of completed projects.

42. **WFP's Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS).** As of 2002, there were 62 country offices connected to COMPAS. This facilitated the tracking of 1.2 million transactions relating to 3.1 million mt of goods for 4,500 organizations and suppliers. Measures taken to reinforce COMPAS included: (i) ongoing installation of the COMPAS pre-arrival module at Headquarters; (ii) development of an advanced second-generation commodity-tracking module and enhancement of the COMPAS website; (iii) development of a new implementing partner module and improved monitoring of the implementing partner phases of the food supply chain at the regional level; and (iv) development of a new pipeline reporting tool in Guinea to provide comprehensive reports at every stage of the food-supply process to enable food aid to be called forward more effectively.

43. **Human Resources.** With the support of the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), WFP initiated a review of its human resources management programme. This will ensure that existing recruitment, promotion, reassignment, career development and training activities support the Programme's need for skilled staff while taking into account the career and individual needs of its personnel. WFP also launched an initiative to improve the coordination and quality of its training activities, as appropriate to its decentralized structure. An evaluation of its core training activities indicated that while some improvements are necessary, active learning approaches are effective and significantly increase participants' knowledge and ability. Continuing emphasis was given to training related to security and safety, with training for 1,600 staff, including all new recruits.

44. **Security in Humanitarian Situations.** During 2002, WFP advocated in the High Level Committee on Management and the Inter-Agency Security Management Network for the introduction and enhancement of the Minimum Operating Security Standards in insecure countries. These are the United Nations baseline procedures for security and preparedness, covering telecommunications and safety equipment, evacuation plans, training and security briefings. WFP provided 24-hour security support and guidance to its offices and field operations, set up the United Nations air assets database, which provides updated information to all United Nations agencies in emergencies, and conducted 26 in-house security-assessment missions and two joint United Nations security assessments. With DFID funding, additional equipment and training were provided to the field and Headquarters to enhance the security of WFP staff and property.

45. **Strengthening Institutional Capacity.** The end of 2002 marked the mid-point of the institutional strengthening partnership between DFID and WFP. This four-year, UK£20 million (US$32 million) partnership, which is governed by an Institutional Strategy Paper (ISP), focuses on strengthening WFP's institutional capacity and improving its systems and operations in areas concerned principally with delivery of humanitarian assistance. ISP funds have facilitated development of essential guidelines on many aspects of emergency preparedness and planning. Training to support these initiatives has taken place in-country and at Headquarters. At the programming level, strengthening WFP's assessment, monitoring and evaluation skills has contributed to improvement in emergency and project management by incorporating lessons learned into new operational procedures.

46. WFP also appreciated the trust funds and quality improvement grants provided by Canada, France and Germany to enhance the quality of WFP's interventions.

IMPROVING ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

Implementing the Executive Board's Governance Project

47. In 2000, the Executive Board's Working Group on Governance recommended changes for strengthening governance and provided an indicative schedule for implementation (WFP/EB.A/2000/4-D). In 2002, WFP made further progress in achieving three of the remaining planned measures.

- A Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies, a compendium that codified, simplified and reproduced the key elements, was produced and approved by the Executive Board at its Annual Session in 2002. In line with the Executive Board's request, an updated version was provided to the Third Regular Session and will be produced annually.

- The Executive Board restructured its approach by streamlining processes and focusing on strategic and policy matters and related decision-making. In 2002, WFP began consultations on issues to be covered in the 2004–2007 Strategic Plan.
- Internal discussions were held on how best to integrate results-based management in the biennial Management Plan 2004–2005.

Becoming a Results-Based Organization

48. WFP made a number of important strides in 2002 towards becoming a results-based organization, in support of strengthened governance as approved by the Executive Board:

- Guidelines were formulated on country office reporting and beneficiary definition and counting. These assist in preparing periodic management and performance reports and in the aggregation and standardized comparison of actual and planned beneficiary figures.
- The SPR was reformatted to provide a clearer and more timely presentation of project output and, where available, outcome data for reporting to donors. These were completed for all operations in 2002. Although significant progress has been achieved in reporting consistently on outputs, the quality of reporting on outcome indicators has been uneven in this initial exercise.
- All regional bureaux and country offices were required to submit 2002 work plans incorporating objectives, targets, indicators and resource requirements. These were reviewed to gauge progress and results achieved against originally planned targets as a management tool for designing 2003 work plans.
- A central database for project statistics was developed in WINGS in order to integrate the production of the Blue Book, SPRs, post-delivery losses reports and project statistics for the Annual Report. The database allows timely reporting and avoids duplication of data-collection efforts.
- WFP moved forward on improving results-based monitoring systems in a number of country offices. Technical support and training were provided to tailor country-level monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to permit tracking of project results in line with partners' capacities. New M&E guidelines were issued to strengthen results-oriented knowledge and skills among the staff of WFP and its partners. Country offices began to document lessons learned, for example from the drought EMOP in Kenya, to guide future operations.
- Training was conducted for WFP, NGO, United Nations agency and government counterpart staff on project-cycle management for development activities, including design of logical frameworks, following introduction of the logical framework in CPs in 2001. In addition, awareness among WFP staff was raised by posting material on WFP's website.

49. Progress in showing results has been slower than anticipated, however. To monitor progress and show the results needed for the Annual Performance Report in 2004, WFP will need to improve collection of benchmark data in all programme categories. Further refinement and standardization of outcome reporting will also be pursued. In October, the Executive Director announced the creation of a new results-based management unit to address these issues, effective in early 2003.

Oversight Services

50. The Oversight Services Division coordinates the functions of audit, inspection and investigation, and evaluation.

51. The **Office of the Inspector General (OEDI)** addressed potentially serious cases of commodity loss and reported on cases of fraud and mismanagement. In 2002, OEDI worked on 30 cases, submitted reports on five investigations and one inspection, carried out inspection and investigations missions in ten countries, followed up on items noted during audits and requested special audits to assist ongoing investigations. It also assisted the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services and UNHCR in conducting investigations.

52. In 2002, the **Office of Internal Audit (OEDA)** conducted a full audit of the WFP Financial Statements for the 2000–2001 biennium, the first set of financial statements prepared from a combination of WFP's legacy system and WINGS. OEDA's work was acknowledged by the external auditor, who relied substantially on it and adopted some of OEDA's presentation formats in her biennial report to the Executive Board. OEDA reviewed the migration of financial, human resources and payroll data from FAO and WFP systems to WINGS, conducted audits in ten country offices, two of which were follow-up audits of operations audited in 2000, and focused on reinforcing corporate management policy on accountability and transparency.

53. The **Office of Evaluation (OEDE)** completed 12 evaluations in 2002, including nine evaluations of PRROs and CPs and three thematic evaluations of WFP's Commitments to Women, the CP approach and SOs. These provided information on how to improve planning, design and implementation, highlighting for example the need for continued gender training. A number of initiatives were undertaken to build corporate M&E knowledge and skills, including development of a proposed policy for results-oriented M&E and field testing and finalization of new M&E guidelines.

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

54. **Rolling Assessments in Southern Africa.** For the southern Africa crisis, WFP introduced the "rolling assessments" concept, assessing needs approximately every three months. The data collected on emergency assistance requirements enabled regular updates on levels and targeting of relief interventions in the six affected countries for a total investment of only 0.2 percent of the planned food relief intervention. The approach is unique because of its wide membership and strong integration with the vulnerability assessment committees of the regional governance structure and the Southern African Development Community. Active members of the joint assessment strategy included FAO, the Famine Early Warning System (FEWSNET), IFRC, Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom), UNICEF and WFP. Associated donor agencies include DFID, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

55. **Leveraging Contributions from New Donors.** In November India made its first donation to WFP, to support the food-insecure people of Afghanistan. The first tranche of this donation was 40,000 mt of wheat, which was converted into 9,526 mt of high-energy biscuits to feed thousands of Afghan children, which will boost their learning capacity and nutritional status. Under this ground-breaking partnership with a non-traditional donor, the costs of producing and distributing the biscuits were offset by a second contribution of

18,000 mt of rice. Such innovative arrangements are essential to leverage the in-kind donations of emerging donor countries with matching cash resources.

56. **Leveraging WFP's Activities through Innovative Partnerships.** In 2002, WFP increased efforts to develop new partnerships with the private sector and to communicate with the general public and donors. The Programme signed a long-term partnership with TPG, a global mail and logistics company with headquarters in the Netherlands, the cornerstone of which is to involve TPG employees as fundraisers and volunteers to support school feeding activities. Other initiatives include enhancing WFP's emergency response capacity, support to inter-agency logistics, fundraising and transparency and accountability.

57. WFP also collaborated with Ericsson and two commercial providers in Sweden—SweDish and Telia—to establish the first global system for mobile communications (GSM) network in Afghanistan, providing the entire humanitarian community with access to reliable communications. WFP managed the project, providing all necessary logistic support, with services provided at cost by these partners, which drastically reduced United Nations costs.

58. **Burundi's "Forward Bases".** The deteriorating security situation in Burundi in 2002 significantly constrained WFP's ability to reach its beneficiaries. The large distance between the capital Bujumbura and the affected areas and lack of access as a result of United Nations security restrictions limited the movement of WFP food, resulting in increased malnutrition. In response to this challenge, the Burundi country office established small warehouses called "forward bases", greatly enhancing WFP's response capacity without compromising the security of staff. WFP was able to move the food required for targeted distributions, seed-protection rations, nutritional programmes and social centres to the forward bases, after which it was transported by NGO partners to almost 350,000 beneficiaries. The bases also served as outposts for WFP and implementing partners to conduct assessments, evaluations and post-distribution monitoring and to respond rapidly to new influxes of returnees.

59. **A Positive Legacy of WFP's Kosovo Phase-out.** When the situation in Kosovo stabilized in 2002 and WFP phased out its assistance, the Programme played an important role in supporting the development and funding of the Consortium for Inter-Ethnic Development (CID). The creation of CID, which comprised six local multi-ethnic NGOs, ensured that assistance to Kosovo's vulnerable population would continue. WFP advocated with donors to support CID projects, which included healthcare, agricultural development, inter-ethnic youth activities and social-welfare services to vulnerable groups. WFP also provided extensive training to CID staff in crucial skills such as warehouse management and food-aid monitoring. The establishment of CID in an area suffering from years of inter-ethnic strife is a positive legacy, left by WFP when it closed its emergency food assistance programme.

Section II: Achievements in 2002

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REFORM PROGRAMME OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE TRIENNIAL POLICY REVIEW

A. Structures and Mechanisms

WFP and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG)

60. WFP was active in UNDG's efforts to strengthen the quality and effectiveness of country-level programming and to accelerate simplification and harmonization efforts. In 2002, emphasis was placed on providing field guidance for implementation of the Millennium Declaration Goals (MDGs) and on the importance of peace building and conflict prevention related to development interventions. Members of WFP's Executive Board Bureau participated in a joint session with the Executive Boards of the other UNDG Executive Committee members—UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNICEF. In 2002, WFP's key contributions to UNDG included:

- adoption of the harmonized programme approval process for CPs in October 2002, in line with the other UNDG Executive Committee agencies;
- chairing the Working Group on Financial Policies, which focused on harmonization of the financial procedures related to joint programming;
- serving as Vice-Chair of the work group that was charged with designing a training programme on the MDGs;
- contributing to the development of a work plan on potential areas for the simplification and/or harmonization of programming mechanisms such as harmonized programme design and reporting formats; and
- assisting in the development of new CCA/UNDAF guidelines, a programme outcome matrix for UNDAF and a draft concept paper on evaluating progress in meeting intended UNDAF outcomes.

61. WFP also provided input to the UNDG/World Bank Learning Network to foster coordination between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions and continued its secondment of a senior staff member to the Development Group Office.

⇨ *Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA)*

62. WFP lent its extensive humanitarian experience to ECHA's deliberations on the development of common strategies for particular humanitarian crises. The Programme provided significant input to: the Immediate and Transitional Assistance Programme for Afghanistan, coordination of assistance in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Southern Africa, and advocacy for the Angolan Government's enhanced participation in meeting humanitarian needs in the context of the peace process. WFP also helped to establish a joint UNDG/ECHA working group on countries in transition from relief to development, which has the aim of developing coherent guidance on United Nations approaches in these countries.

⇨ *Executive Committee on Peace and Security (ECPS)*

63. WFP's role in ECPS is to raise high-level decision-makers' awareness of the humanitarian aspects of political crises, including issues such as humanitarian access, internal displacement and impacts on vulnerable groups. In 2002, WFP was a driving force in emphasizing food aid's role in meeting the critical needs of populations and in contributing to stability in Afghanistan, southern Africa, Côte d'Ivoire and Nepal.

⇨ *Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)*

64. WFP helped to improve the coordination of inter-agency humanitarian efforts through its participation in IASC. In 2002, WFP:

- as co-chair of the IASC Reference Group on Preparedness and Contingency Planning, led the development and testing of new approaches to interagency preparedness, including efforts to enhance interagency preparedness for a potential humanitarian crisis in the Middle East;
- supported the work of the task force that was established in response to allegations of sexual exploitation of beneficiaries in West Africa: as urged by its Executive Board, WFP adopted the task force's plan of action for preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, including specific changes to the United Nations Code of Conduct;
- contributed to a detailed plan of action for strengthening the consolidated appeals process (CAP), including steps to engage senior agency representatives in the CAP and to improve the CAP as a strategy, advocacy and coordination tool; and
- helped draft a matrix of core activities to guide field responses on HIV/AIDS during different phases of an emergency; the draft was distributed to WFP and partner staff.

⇨ *Consolidated Appeals Process*

65. WFP continued to strengthen its participation in the CAP in the areas of food aid, logistics, communications, security, and field coordination, as well as in cross-cutting areas including HIV/AIDS, gender and IDPs. In 2002, WFP issued a directive highlighting the importance of involvement in consolidated appeals and clarifying its roles and responsibilities, as well as financial reporting issues. Two CAP training sessions were held for Country Directors, representatives from regional bureaux and relevant headquarters units and WFP's CAP focal points. IASC members considered WFP's training programme to be one of the strongest among United Nations agencies.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

66. Significant progress has been achieved in the simplification and harmonization of programme cycles and documents. In 2003, UNDG members will continue to enhance their effectiveness by introducing various tools for simplified and harmonized CP preparation and by undertaking further work on joint programming and financial policies. However, the use of different targeting criteria and programme approaches by the different United Nations agencies —for example, the targeting of development assistance to areas of low or high potential—is a major issue that remains to be addressed.

67. As emphasized by the Executive Director in the southern Africa crisis, non-food requirements in CAPs remain largely underfunded, in many cases threatening both the effectiveness of food aid interventions and longer-term recovery. These and other humanitarian funding and coordination issues are currently being reviewed by the multi-donor humanitarian financing project, and may have implications for WFP and its partners.

B. Funding and Resources

⇨ *Resource Mobilization*

68. After a record year in 2001, the Programme received US$1.8 billion in confirmed contributions in 2002. Although this was 5 percent less than contributions in 2001, it represented the second-highest level of contributions received in the Programme's history. However, even this high level of support came short of meeting WFP's operational requirements to assist people facing food crises. Only three quarters of the US$2.4 billion required was committed in new contributions.

69. US$1.4 billion of total contributions (75 percent) was made in cash, while the remainder comprised the in-kind provision of commodities and services, including transport. This proportion of cash contributions is slightly more than the five-year average of 73 percent. The proportion of multilateral contributions made to WFP remained stable at 19 percent of the total, although their absolute value declined from US$370 million to US$351 million.

70. A record US$1.0 billion was received for EMOPs, plus US$13 million for the IRA. This met 76 percent of the cash requirements approved for EMOPs. Support for PRROs remained high, with 96 percent of needs being met by the US$470 million that donors contributed. Worst hit was the development portfolio: only 50 percent of its needs were met through new contributions, which totalled US$215 million.

71. Approximately 42 percent of contributions to WFP were confirmed in the first half of 2002, compared with 65 percent in the first half of 2001. A marked increase was noted in the degree of conditionality applied by donors on how their contributions could be used, purchased and transported.

⇨ *Donors*

72. For the second year in a row, more than half of WFP's resources came from the United States, whose contribution fell just short of US$1 billion at US$930 million. Although the Programme welcomed the continuing strong contributions from the United States, much of its effort on resource mobilization was targeted on broadening support from other major donors and opening up new channels for contributions. Considerable progress was made on this front, with contributions from the European Commission and the European Union member states exceeding 2001 levels by

US$200 million. Sixteen of the top 20 donors increased their contribution, 11 of them by more than 20 percent compared to 2001: the European Commission, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Norway, Switzerland, Finland, Kenya, Ireland, Belgium and India.

73. Contributions from non-traditional donors – emerging donor governments, the private sector, NGOs and inter-governmental organizations – totalled US$34 million, or 2 percent of total contributions. This represented a significant increase over the US$16 million received in 2001 and the US$29 million received in 2000.

- Two emerging donors – Kenya and India – featured among the top 20 donor list. New or significantly increased contributions were also received from Oman, Honduras, Bangladesh, Cuba, Poland, Malaysia, Eritrea, Singapore, Algeria, Peru, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Morocco and Panama. Contributions from emerging donor governments totalled US$27 million, or 1.5 percent of the total contributions for 2002, an increase of US$15 million over the previous year.
- Contributions from the private sector also increased, from US$3 million in 2001 to almost US$5 million in 2002. Funding from US Friends of WFP increased by more than 50 percent to US$2.5 million. In addition, organizations and individuals from Japan, the United Kingdom and other parts of the world made spontaneous donations to help WFP, which were valued at more than US$1 million. The Programme launched its on-line donation facility in August 2002, and more than 700 individuals made donations of US$71,000 in the first five months of operation.
- WFP launched its first broad-based sponsorship with the Netherlands international mail and logistics company TPG and began its collaboration on global advertising campaigns to raise awareness about WFP with the Italian clothing manufacturer Benetton, the German technology firm SAP and the Japanese car manufacturer Toyota.

⇨ *Interagency Collaboration on Funding*

74. As Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Needs in Southern Africa, the Executive Director advocated for the needs of all the United Nations agencies providing humanitarian relief in the region. For the first time, the deadly combination of HIV/AIDS and a humanitarian crisis became brutally evident, highlighting the pervasive nature of the pandemic and the need for a comprehensive approach to address its effects. The Executive Director launched the 2003 Consolidated Appeal for Southern Africa in Tokyo. WFP continued to be the major appealing agency under CAPs in 2002.

75. WFP joined forces with the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the G8 to promote school feeding for 40 million children across sub-Saharan Africa. The G8 committed to supporting this proposal in its action plan for Africa.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

76. **Broadening WFP's donor base.** Expanding the donor base is possible. Governments, private business and individuals can all identify with WFP's mandate and are willing to support its work when asked. However, working with new donors takes time and resources. Understanding their needs and objectives requires a concerted effort on the part of WFP management and staff. Explaining the procedures for giving to WFP and finding ways to maximize all in-kind and cash contributions while meeting full cost recovery are challenges that the Programme must address in order to sustain its efforts to expand the donor base.

77. **Monitoring and reporting on funds used.** WFP's ability to use donor funds efficiently and rapidly and to report back to donors and other stakeholders on the impact of their funds is fundamental to maintaining donor confidence in the Programme. The introduction of WINGS enabled WFP to identify funds of US$205 million for reprogramming to underfunded operations and activities. The challenge ahead will be to monitor the use of funds and the accumulation of balances more closely, and to reprogramme cash before contributions expire and projects close. WFP needs to be able to report to donors in a more timely manner, not only on the expenditure of funds, but also on the effects that donors' donations have had on the lives of beneficiaries.

C. Resident Coordinator (RC) System

78. WFP supported activities aimed at refining the RC assessment and selection process, including efforts to obtain a gender balance in the RC pool. In 2002, WFP nominated two women staff members as candidates, both of whom successfully completed the competency assessment process. In addition, seven senior staff from WFP were in the RC/Humanitarian Coordinator pool, of whom one served as RC/Humanitarian Coordinator in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

79. WFP participated in a UNDG assessment of how RCs and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) function, which was piloted in ten countries. This process assisted country teams to recognize their strengths and identify opportunities for improvement. UNDG began to explore strategies for continuing this assessment in other countries and for using an assessment tool to appraise the effectiveness of country team members.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

80. The leadership, dedication and appropriate skills of RCs are key to the effective elaboration of country-specific United Nations strategies. The pilot assessment indicated that the active contribution of all members of the country team to UNCT initiatives should become an explicit element of performance appraisal processes. It is also important to broaden the RC base by increasing the number of RCs appointed from outside UNDP.

D. Implementation of the Common Country Assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework

81. In 2002, WFP contributed to UNDG efforts to revise the CCA and UNDAF guidelines, and developed a CCA/UNDAF quality support and assurance system. This system will be tested in countries that are preparing UNDAFs in 2003.

82. During 2002, WFP was involved in preparing nine CCAs and ten UNDAFs in countries where it had CPs or development activities. The Programme also chaired or co-chaired more than 30 interagency thematic groups on rural development and food security, HIV/AIDS, disaster mitigation and other topics. In Rwanda, for example, WFP was the lead agency for enhancing national capacity for disaster preparedness and management.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

83. The UNCTs will require substantial support in using these instruments to select UNDAF priority areas, prepare their CPs and identify the expected CP results. More efforts are needed to ensure the participation of governments and other partners, develop linkages with PRSPs and other national poverty reduction strategies, and specify the role of specialized agencies in the implementation of UNDAFs.

E. Harmonization of Programmes

84. WFP's Executive Board adopted the following streamlined and harmonized programme approval procedures in October to align WFP with the other UNDG Executive Committee agencies:

- The individual agency CP will be based on the UNDAF as the strategic document; the UNDAF must be linked to the national poverty-reduction strategy and the MDGs.
- Country Programme Outlines (CPOs) will be presented at only one Executive Board session of the Executive Committee agencies, in the last year of the current CP cycle. UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF will consider their approval of the CPO during the Annual Session of their Executive Boards. WFP's Executive Board will review CPOs at its Second Regular Session because the Annual Session is reserved for policy issues. WFP's emergency and PRRO portfolio will continue to be discussed at all regular Executive Board sessions.
- The CPO will be revised to reflect the comments made by the Executive Board delegates of all four agencies, and will be posted on the agency websites for approval on a no-objection basis at the beginning of the following year. The agencies will follow a common CP format, which includes matrices on results and resources. Development project formats will be aligned to the extent possible with the CP format and the harmonized cycle.
- Country information specific to WFP, including references to relief/development linkages, will be added to the common CPO format that is being prepared by an Executive Committee working group.

⇨ *Partnership with the Rome-based Agencies*

85. At the policy and advocacy levels, FAO, IFAD and WFP collaborated on two major initiatives in 2002. Together, they formulated a clear approach to reducing rural poverty and hunger—the "twin-track" approach—which was first launched at the Financing for Development Conference. This approach combines long-term agricultural development efforts and targeted programmes, including food aid, to assist the hungry poor directly. The Rome-based agencies also joined WHO in organizing a side-event on HIV/AIDS and food security at the Fourteenth World AIDS Conference in Barcelona. This forum represented the first time that experts at an international AIDS conference highlighted the need to address HIV/AIDS from a sustainable livelihood, food security and nutrition perspective.

86. Programme-level coordination among the agencies was also prioritized in 2002:

- Forty-four WFP country offices reported collaborative efforts with FAO, directly benefiting more than 3.7 million people. Joint projects were implemented in 24 countries, combining food aid with technical assistance in order to enable households to participate in agricultural and livelihood training programmes, construct community assets and protect the seeds supplied for replanting after disasters from being eaten or sold. In a number of countries, WFP and FAO collaborated on the collection and analysis of food security and vulnerability information, particularly in emergency settings, such as in Afghanistan, Burundi and Sierra Leone. In addition, the agencies carried out 21 joint Crop and Food Supply Assessment Missions to food-insecure countries.

- WFP and IFAD implemented or planned joint activities in 19 countries, assisting more than 2.5 million people facing poverty and food insecurity. WFP provided food to complement IFAD's rural infrastructure rehabilitation schemes and its micro-credit and savings training activities. In China, for example, all the projects of the two agencies were jointly targeted, implemented and monitored, leading to improved cost-effectiveness.

⇨ *Other Collaboration within the United Nations System*

87. **Collaboration with UNICEF.** In 2002, a UNICEF staff member was placed on reimbursable loan to WFP to identify strategies for strengthening collaboration between WFP and UNICEF. The agencies launched a new partnership to support the education, nutrition and health of school-age children through a "minimum" package of cost-effective interventions. In 2002, UNICEF and WFP country offices in 17 countries agreed to collaborate on the implementation of this package, which includes school feeding, support to basic education, promoting girls' education, systematic deworming and provision of potable water and latrines. Initial steps were also taken in 2002 to revise WFP's MOU with UNICEF in order to address the full range of emergency, recovery and development operations and clarify the partners' roles and responsibilities.

88. **Collaboration with UNHCR.** In July 2002, WFP and UNHCR signed a new MOU to strengthen their joint assistance to millions of refugees, returnees and IDPs. Changes included expanding the scope of joint assessments to cover overall relief needs, including non-food items, enhancing joint decision-making and activity implementation, increasing the focus on helping beneficiaries to pursue self-sufficiency and increasing accountability and transparency, for example through more regular data collection. The agencies agreed that WFP will take over the responsibility for final distributions of food aid on a pilot basis in five operations and that discussions will be held on the possibility of WFP's full take-over of this responsibility in the future.

89. **United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN).** WFP's former Executive Director, Catherine Bertini, was elected chairperson of the SCN in August 2002 for a two-year period. As one of the keynote speakers at the Symposium on Nutrition in the Context of Crisis and Conflict, she highlighted the need to target women in emergencies. The SCN recommended establishing a more flexible system to respond to nutrition crises, including more resources for sustainable, longer-term solutions to increase food security and for non-food interventions in health, water and sanitation. In 2002, WFP was elected co-chair of the SCN working group on the Nutrition of School-Age Children.

90. **Collaboration with the Inter-Agency Working Group on FIVIMS.** In June 2002, several WFP country offices participated in the sixth Annual Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) of the FIVIMS Initiative, organized by the FIVIMS Secretariat and held in Managua, Nicaragua. Specifically, the national FIVIMS of Cuba and Nicaragua were presented as a collaborative effort between WFP and the Government of Cuba.

⇨ *Collaboration with NGOs*

91. In 2002, WFP significantly strengthened its partnerships with NGOs through Headquarters and field-level initiatives. The eighth annual WFP/NGO consultation resulted in the approval of a new WFP/NGO field-level agreement, which standardizes partnerships across countries and regions. The field-level agreement outlines the roles and responsibilities of WFP and NGO implementing partners in food distribution and

monitoring. It also requires compliance with IASC's core principles on preventing the sexual exploitation and abuse of beneficiaries.

92. A newsletter was launched to inform NGOs of major WFP developments and steps were taken to increase collaboration with the Italian NGO community, including a special consultation with eight Italian NGOs, which was held in collaboration with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In Malawi, a consortium of government officials and NGOs was created to coordinate and implement food distributions at the district level. Chaired by the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), the consortium helped to develop district-level coordination structures, which established targeting, distribution and monitoring systems, and participated in needs assessments. WFP hopes to replicate the Malawi model with NGOs in other countries in the region.

93. A number of NGOs highlighted their concern that WFP's compensation of their operational costs is inadequate, making it difficult for them to continue as WFP implementing partners. To avoid losing key operational partners, WFP agreed to establish a working group to address this issue.

F. Gender Mainstreaming

94. In October 2002, the Executive Board approved a Gender Policy for 2003–2007, which was based on a thematic evaluation of WFP's Policy Commitments to Women (1996–2001), staff and partner consultations and in-depth country case studies. The policy contains eight enhanced commitments to women, which establish programming, advocacy and human resources targets. These require that WFP:

- meet the specific nutritional requirements of expectant and nursing mothers and adolescent girls;
- expand activities that foster girls' attendance at school;
- ensure that women benefit at least as much as men from the assets created in training and asset-creation activities;
- contribute to women's control of household food rations distributed in relief operations;
- ensure the equal involvement of women in food distribution committees;
- mainstream gender in its programming activities, including situation analysis and budgets;
- contribute to advocacy on the key role of women in household food security, and encourage men to support efforts to close the gender gap; and
- make progress towards gender equality in staffing and towards gender-sensitive human resources policies.

95. New features of the gender policy include issuing the household ration cards for relief distributions in women's names, increasing support to adolescent girls, emphasizing life-skills training activities for women and adolescents, and increasing advocacy on women's role in food security. The policy also includes an implementation plan, which establishes a schedule for baseline and follow-up studies, guidelines and the training of staff and partners.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

96. WFP's Gender Policy reflects the knowledge that positive measures on behalf of women promote household food security, thus contributing to achievement of the MDGs.

Although WFP has made significant progress in implementing positive measures in development settings, its experience has been more mixed in humanitarian assistance operations. This is because of the need to assign higher priority in interventions to saving lives rather than to addressing gender concerns, the reliance on partners to conduct relief food distributions and, possibly, the lack of gender balance and sensitivity of staff in emergencies.

97. In 2002, WFP took steps to address this situation by incorporating the new commitments in its revised *Emergency pocket book* and in contractual agreements with partners and by revising its human resources planning. In addition, WFP and FAO finalized *Guidelines for socio-economic and gender analysis for emergency programmes* in order to improve gender-sensitive analysis and design. A major challenge will be to adopt accountability measures for the implementation of the new policy and guidelines.

G. Gender Balance

98. WFP made further progress towards the United Nations General Assembly's goal of gender balance among United Nations employees. From 1992 to 2002, the proportion of women in international professional positions increased from 18 to 39 percent. The 2002 level represents a 2 percent increase over 2001. When all staff with contracts of one year or more are considered, the percentage reaches 44 percent, a 1 percent increase over 2001.

STAFF WITH REGULAR CONTRACTS OF 1 YEAR OR LONGER AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

Category	Total no. of staff	No. of women	Percentage of women
Higher categories (D-2 and above)	27	7	26
Professional (P-1 to D-1)	888	353	40
Subtotal	**915**	**360**	**39**
Junior professional officers	65	45	69
United Nations volunteers	108	36	33
National officers	189	76	40
Total professional staff and higher categories	**1 277**	**517**	**40**
General service staff	1 407	664	47
Total WFP staff	**2 684**	**1 181**	**44**

Note: The total WFP staff figures do not include staff with temporary contracts of less than 12 months.

Source: WFP Human Resources Division, 2003.

99. In late 2001, guidance was issued to improve the gender balance among locally recruited staff at country offices, 26 percent of whom are women. Recruiting managers have been requested to take immediate action to increase the proportion of women staff. As required by the gender policy, at least 50 percent of recruited international and national professionals and general service staff and 75 percent of all local food aid monitors will be women. Special efforts are also required to recruit qualified women in functions where

they are considerably under-represented and to increase the proportion of women in management positions, especially in humanitarian assistance operations.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

100. WFP's progress towards gender balance in global international recruitment is a result of its supportive policies and the commitment of managers. In 2002, WFP developed a Human Resources Strategic Plan that will lead to a review of existing policies to ensure that they are gender-sensitive and allow staff to combine their personal and professional priorities. Paternity leave and telecommuting policies are also being reviewed and developed. The plan envisions the fast-tracking of talented staff and continued improvements in the gender balance at middle and higher professional levels, in managerial positions and among nationally and locally recruited staff. A major challenge continues to be achieving gender balance in humanitarian operations, particularly at higher management levels. This may require further analysis of the needs of professional women at different times in their careers.

H. Capacity-building

101. WFP helped to build the capacity of its counterparts in a number of areas related to implementation and monitoring of food aid projects.

⇨ *Vulnerability Analysis and Needs Assessment*

102. WFP provided training, equipment and analysis in a number of countries to build governments' capacities in food security and vulnerability assessment, early warning and disaster management. In India, the Programme supported the development of an urban food insecurity atlas for the country. WFP's VAM unit spearheaded the establishment of a national disaster management, prevention and response capability in Rwanda and assisted governments to develop early warning systems in Bangladesh, Burundi and Kenya. The unit also contributed to the establishment of national FIVIMS in Angola and Bangladesh. In southern Africa, WFP contributed to the rolling vulnerability assessments carried out in close collaboration with the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (VACs) of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe under the overall coordination of the Regional VAC of the Southern Africa Development Community's Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Sector.

⇨ *Local Capacity to Combat Worm Infections*

103. An estimated 400 million school-age children suffer from worm infections that limit the body's absorption of nutrients, leading to reduced weight gain, anaemia and reduced learning capacity. Under a joint programme with WHO, WFP initiated a three-stage training effort to implement deworming programmes in 21 African countries. In 2001, workshops were held with representatives from ministries of health and education and WFP to prepare pilot, country-specific deworming strategies. In 2001–2002, WFP carried out second-stage hands-on training on how to administer and monitor the programme for more than 2,700 school administrators, district health officers and other officials in 11 countries. At these sessions, deworming treatments were provided to 740,000 schoolchildren. In the final stage, the trained individuals will instruct all the teachers in the schools that participate in the WFP deworming programme.

⇨ *Monitoring and Evaluation*

104. WFP used ISP funds to provide on-the-job training in developing M&E systems and tools, including the use of logical frameworks and indicators, for counterparts and country office staff in nine countries. The training supported the design and implementation of CP and PRRO M&E systems based on WFP's revised guidance. A training programme for field staff, including counterparts, on the new M&E guidelines was developed, and implementation will start in 2003.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

105. The UNDG agencies have been requested to focus on the capacity-building of national partners as one of their main objectives, with emphasis on areas where national capacities are weak or non-existent. This poses a challenge for WFP, which has very limited resources to fund counterpart training and capacity-building efforts beyond those directly related to food aid targeting and management.

I. Common Premises and Services

106. In the 2002–2003 biennium, WFP allocated US$800,000 to support the work of the UNDG Working Group on Common Services and Premises (WGCSP). The Programme also contributed significantly to the pilot programme on common services that was funded by DFID and that included the development of guidelines on managing and administrating common services, the training of personnel, workshops in the eight pilot countries and the funding of small grants to countries with worthy common services proposals.

107. To date, 52 United Nations houses have been inaugurated, surpassing the original goal of 50 to be established by 2004. WFP is currently present in 19 of these houses. In most of the cases where it is not in the United Nations house, the Programme either does not have operations in the country concerned or has not joined the United Nations house in response to financial or operational considerations. In 2002, field evaluation missions to assess the feasibility of proposed additional United Nations houses were undertaken in seven countries. WFP helped to finalize a transaction model, which provides guidance for establishing a United Nations house through a step-by-step approach.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

108. The decision to participate in common premises continues to be based on financial and operational considerations, although security issues are becoming increasingly important. WFP provides valuable technical input to this effort as the only WGCSP agency to have representatives with architectural and engineering backgrounds. WGCSP faces the challenge of developing a plan for expansion of the common services programme, relying mainly on the agencies' existing resources. WFP has taken a leading role in this effort to develop measurable goals and benchmarking techniques.

J. Cooperation with the World Bank

109. During 2002, WFP and the World Bank collaborated in 12 countries, providing direct assistance to more than 1.4 million people. This included joint activities on school feeding, deworming and mother and child nutrition. In December, WFP's Executive Director met with World Bank executives and agreed to identify countries where the agencies' resources could best be combined, particularly on education, nutrition and HIV/AIDS initiatives. This process will initially focus on countries that are eligible for the Education for All Fast Track Initiative, in which WFP's school feeding activities could make a significant contribution. An initial joint programme review for Ethiopia, Malawi and Zambia is planned for 2003; other joint missions are in preparation. Plans were also confirmed for

joint analysis of the impact of food-supported education and community nutrition programmes and for expert consultations on the role of food aid in World Bank-supported programmes.

110. The Executive Board encouraged WFP's full involvement in the nationally centred PRSPs and sector-wide approaches facilitated by Bretton Woods institutions. WFP has CPs, PRROs or development projects in 43 countries whose governments are developing PRSPs; in 20 of these countries, the PRSPs have been approved. These papers have provided strategic guidance for the preparation of CCA, UNDAF and CP documents. WFP also collaborated with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to analyse the economic and fiscal impact of the southern Africa drought on vulnerable populations. In 2002, the Programme continued to post a senior representative to the Bretton Woods institutions in Washington DC.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

111. WFP has successfully advocated for the incorporation of food security and hunger initiatives, including food-assisted activities for the most vulnerable people, in some national poverty-reduction strategies. At its headquarters level, the World Bank is beginning to recognize the need to include food assistance in its social protection, education and nutrition programmes. This view is not widely shared at the country level, suggesting the need for WFP to strengthen it advocacy at all levels. In addition, working with the World Bank involves a long planning horizon and will require considerable additional staff time in order to move to the operational stage.

K. Monitoring and Evaluation

112. WFP progressed on several initiatives to enhance its M&E strategy and capacities in 2002:

- **Strengthening M&E through normative guidance.** In May 2002, the Executive Board considered a new policy for results-oriented M&E and requested that an implementation plan and budget be prepared to complement the policy prior to final approval. WFP began to develop the implementation plan; its finalization will be the responsibility of the newly created Results-Based Management Unit. Having first been field tested and restructured to emphasize "how to" instructions, M&E guidelines were issued and distributed in electronic and print versions, along with a trilingual glossary of M&E terminology.
- **Support to M&E capacity-building.** Several initiatives were undertaken to build the M&E knowledge and skills of WFP and partner staff and to enhance corporate access to relevant information. These included field testing a new M&E website to be activated by mid-2003, developing an M&E training programme to be launched in four countries in 2003 and revising the M&E newsletter and virtual discussion forum to enhance their relevance.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

113. The thematic evaluations of WFP's Commitments to Women (CW) and the CP approach identified a number of valuable corporate lessons that are relevant to United Nations goals and strategies. The CW evaluation found that the commitments had a positive impact on WFP's working culture and policies and should be supported by further gender training of staff, particularly new recruits. The CP evaluation noted that the CP approach enhanced coherence between WFP-supported development activities and the development priorities of host governments, and contributed to improved interagency programming.

FOLLOW-UP TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

114. 2002 represented a transition year in which international conferences were held on certain objectives of the MDGs but action was taken to consolidate the future follow-up to United Nations goals, as articulated by the Millennium Summit.

The Millennium Summit

115. WFP's role in achieving the MDGs is to provide food aid as appropriate within a multi-sectoral approach. In 2002, under the Millennium Project, ten task forces were established to review progress towards meeting the MDGs and to identify and prioritize effective strategies and programmes to achieve these ambitious goals. WFP participates in three task forces—poverty reduction, hunger, and education and gender. Country offices also assist with the preparation of national MDG progress reports, for example in Albania, Nepal and the United Republic of Tanzania. In 2002, WFP's direct contributions to meeting the MDGs included:

- **Combating poverty and hunger.** WFP provided food aid to 72 million of the world's poorest people. Overall, 77 percent of WFP operational expenses, or more than US$1.0 billion, was used for activities in the 50 countries that FAO's *State of Food Insecurity in the World 2002* report identified as having the greatest proportion of hungry people as a percentage of their populations.
- **Achieving universal primary education, eliminating gender disparity in education and empowering women.** WFP's school feeding activities assisted more than 15.6 million schoolchildren, thereby supporting increased enrolment. Special efforts were made to close the education gender gap by providing take-home rations for over 1.1 million girls. During the year, WFP participated in the interagency Focusing Resources on Effective School Health initiative with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank and Education International.
- **Reducing child mortality and improving maternal health**. In developing countries, malnutrition is the leading cause of death among children under 5 (WHO 2000) and poses a major risk to maternal health. WFP's supplementary feeding activities assisted about 4 million pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers with fortified foods to improve their nutritional status and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger. WFP fortifies its commodities with life-saving iron, iodine and vitamin A, and collaborates with other partners to provide micronutrient supplements, deworming medicines and healthcare services in order to maximize the health and nutritional benefits of its food.
- **Combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases**. WFP incorporated activities to assist HIV/AIDS-affected families in five CPs and five PRROs and implemented 16 HIV/AIDS projects, including support to home-based care initiatives, information on HIV prevention, psychological counselling and medical examinations. WFP also collaborated with WHO and the World Bank to identify other programmes where food assistance could be used to improve compliance with tuberculosis (TB) treatment regimes for food-insecure individuals infected with TB.

United Nations Conferences

116. At the Financing for Development conference, FAO, IFAD and WFP highlighted the need to eradicate hunger as the first step towards poverty reduction and the need to provide

a stronger rural focus to national development strategies. The agencies' twin-track approach to reduce hunger was the centrepiece of a well-attended side-event sponsored jointly with the World Bank.

117. At the *World Food Summit: five years later*, FAO launched the Anti-Hunger Programme, which outlines funding needs in five interrelated action areas to help achieve the goal of the summit. WFP supported this programme's call for increased investments of more than US$5 billion a year in direct assistance programmes, including school feeding and safety-net activities, in order to ensure that the neediest people have access to food.

118. At the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), the Executive Director underscored the role of food-assisted education and training activities in meeting the MDGs on universal primary education and poverty eradication. He also supported the launching of the FAO/UNESCO Education for All Flagship Programme on Education for Rural People.

119. WFP's Executive Director addressed the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children concerning the importance of school feeding to combat the illiteracy and malnutrition that affects 300 million of the world's poorest children. Presentations were also made on the good practices and results achieved by the Global Campaign for School Feeding and on the need for gender parity in education.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

120. The MDGs established by the Millennium Declaration provide the United Nations agencies with a unifying agenda around which to integrate their plans and programming. Future conferences should not diffuse efforts to achieve this agenda by establishing a new range of goals.

HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

121. In 2002, WFP revised and updated its Emergency Preparedness and Response Framework, which outlines the activities and functions that comprise the Programme's emergency response.

Emergency Preparedness and Contingency Planning

122. To enhance its preparedness and emergency response capacities, WFP began to mainstream its new approaches to contingency planning through a training programme and technical support missions. Two regional training workshops were held in Bangkok and Managua, and field missions were organized to help to plan responses to crises in southern Africa, the Middle East, the Sahel and the Sudan. In addition, as co-chair of the IASC Reference Group on Preparedness and Contingency Planning, WFP continued to provide leadership in interagency preparedness and contingency planning efforts, particularly for the Middle East.

123. In 2002, an early-warning officer joined WFP to strengthen the Programme's global early warning capacities, including their linkage with emergency preparedness. Initiatives to date include enhanced global monitoring of potential natural and complex emergencies, development of daily early warning systems, and piloting of new early warning planning tools. A technical consultation was held with country office, regional bureau and Headquarters staff in September 2002 in order to design a corporate approach to strengthen early warning in WFP. Closer links were also forged with key humanitarian actors, particularly the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNHCR

and UNICEF in order to ensure a better exchange of early warning and preparedness information.

124. As part of this process, a new *Emergency field operations pocketbook* was developed and distributed to all WFP staff, and the emergency section of the WFP Programme Design Manual was redesigned to provide up-to-date guidance to all WFP staff engaged in humanitarian work. To enhance the knowledge base on areas of key concern, best practice studies were conducted and a database was developed that provides information on WFP's response to humanitarian crises during the 1990s. In addition, 13 logistics capacity assessments and three mission reports were carried out to inform planners of logistical infrastructure needs.

125. In October 2002, WFP launched its Emergency Preparedness Web (EPWeb), an Internet-based emergency preparedness and response information management system. EPWeb facilitates WFP staff's ability to access and share contingency plans, early warning information, logistics capacity assessments, rapid response tools, emergency needs assessments and information on disaster mitigation in crises.

Emergency Needs Assessment (ENA)

126. In 2002, WFP carried out and participated in more than 100 ENA exercises and developed an inventory of ENA expertise within WFP for different assessment contexts. To strengthen this skill base and to facilitate networking, regional training programmes for ENA staff were held, based on the draft manual *Core components of emergency food needs assessment*. In November 2002, 35 WFP experts attended a technical consultation to identify best ENA practices, with emphasis on assessments carried out in partnership with other United Nations agencies and NGOs. Future needs for capacity-building and revisions to the ENA guidelines were also identified.

Emergency Response Personnel

127. WFP continued to expand its mechanisms to ensure rapid deployment of staff in emergencies. In 2002, there were 141 WFP staff on the emergency-response roster to support the Programme's response to new emergencies. During the year, 38 emergency-response roster staff were deployed in EMOPs, primarily in the southern Africa region but also in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Palestinian Territory.

128. The roster was complemented by stand-by arrangements with partner agencies, general temporary missions of WFP staff and consultants. In 2002, WFP significantly increased the use of secondments from stand-by partners to support operations in 20 countries, drawing on more than 70 experts to provide essential programme and logistics expertise at short notice. Two workshops were held with stand-by partners to review lessons and develop an updated template for stand-by agreements and related procedures. Three revised stand-by agreements were concluded with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and Foundation Suisse de Déminage; others were scheduled for completion in early 2003 with the remaining partners.

129. WFP's emergency response training (ERT) for staff on the emergency roster is considered to be one of the best such programmes in the United Nations system. An additional 46 WFP staff received this training in 2002. The practice of inviting staff from OCHA, UNICEF and UNHCR was continued and extended to two more stand-by partners, DRC and NRC. The second stage of a two-part evaluation of ERT's impact on participants' performance in EMOPs, which was begun in 2001, was completed. The

evaluation indicated that the training was effective in helping staff adapt to new situations, work in teams and deal with the media. Additional training for WFP staff in emergency situations was introduced, including a pilot "Just in Time" training package for implementation by country offices at the onset of an emergency.

United Nations Joint Logistics Centre

130. Prior to 2001, all UNJLCs were ad hoc initiatives of WFP and other United Nations agencies. Following successful implementation of the IASC-sponsored UNJLC in Afghanistan in 2002, IASC institutionalized this structure as the official interagency mechanism for coordinating humanitarian agencies' logistics capabilities during large-scale emergencies. IASC placed UNJLC under WFP's custodianship, in recognition of the Programme's six years of advocacy and leadership in this field. A UNJLC core unit, based in Rome, was established in October 2002 with the loan of a WFP staff member. The unit assisted the operations in Afghanistan and Côte d'Ivoire, organized logistics training for staff from United Nations agencies, NGOs and stand-by partners, and established a planning cell for logistics coordination in the event of a major new crisis.

131. UNJLC-Afghanistan coordinated all air cargo movements in and out of Afghanistan and acted as the main United Nations liaison with the military authorities controlling airspace in the country. The centre also facilitated the pre-positioning of winter stocks.

Telecommunications and Logistics Support for Humanitarian Activities

132. Among humanitarian United Nations agencies and NGOs, WFP has emerged as a leader in deploying and maintaining remote telecommunications systems in emergency situations. In 2002, at the request of the United Nations Security Team, the Programme demonstrated its skills by re-establishing telecommunication facilities to ensure the security and safety of humanitarian staff during the re-entry into Afghanistan. For four months, WFP managers and engineers pooled resources with other United Nations agencies, coordinated interagency information technology activities and established security telecommunication networks and radio rooms throughout Pakistan and Afghanistan.

133. The Programme also managed the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD), funded by the Government of Italy to support a consortium of humanitarian organizations and NGOs. In 2002, UNHRD arranged 125 emergency consignments to 69 countries of essential vehicles, food items, drugs and medical supplies, shelter, telecommunication and rapid response equipment within 24 or 48 hours.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

134. A major issue facing the international humanitarian community is the resource and programming gap that arises in countries in transition from crisis to recovery. This gap is caused by continued compartmentalization of relief and development funding and lack of operational experience and trained staff to plan and implement effective recovery and peace-building activities. Some positive experiences, including attempts to adjust the consolidated appeals and UNDAF mechanisms to address transition needs, are beginning to emerge in Afghanistan, Sierra Leone and Somalia.

RECOMMENDATIONS

135. General Assembly Resolution A/RES/56/201 regarding the Triennial Policy Review requests United Nations agencies to forward recommendations regarding implementation of the resolution to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). The following recommendations to ECOSOC are hereby proposed for consideration by the Executive Board.

136. The Council may wish to:

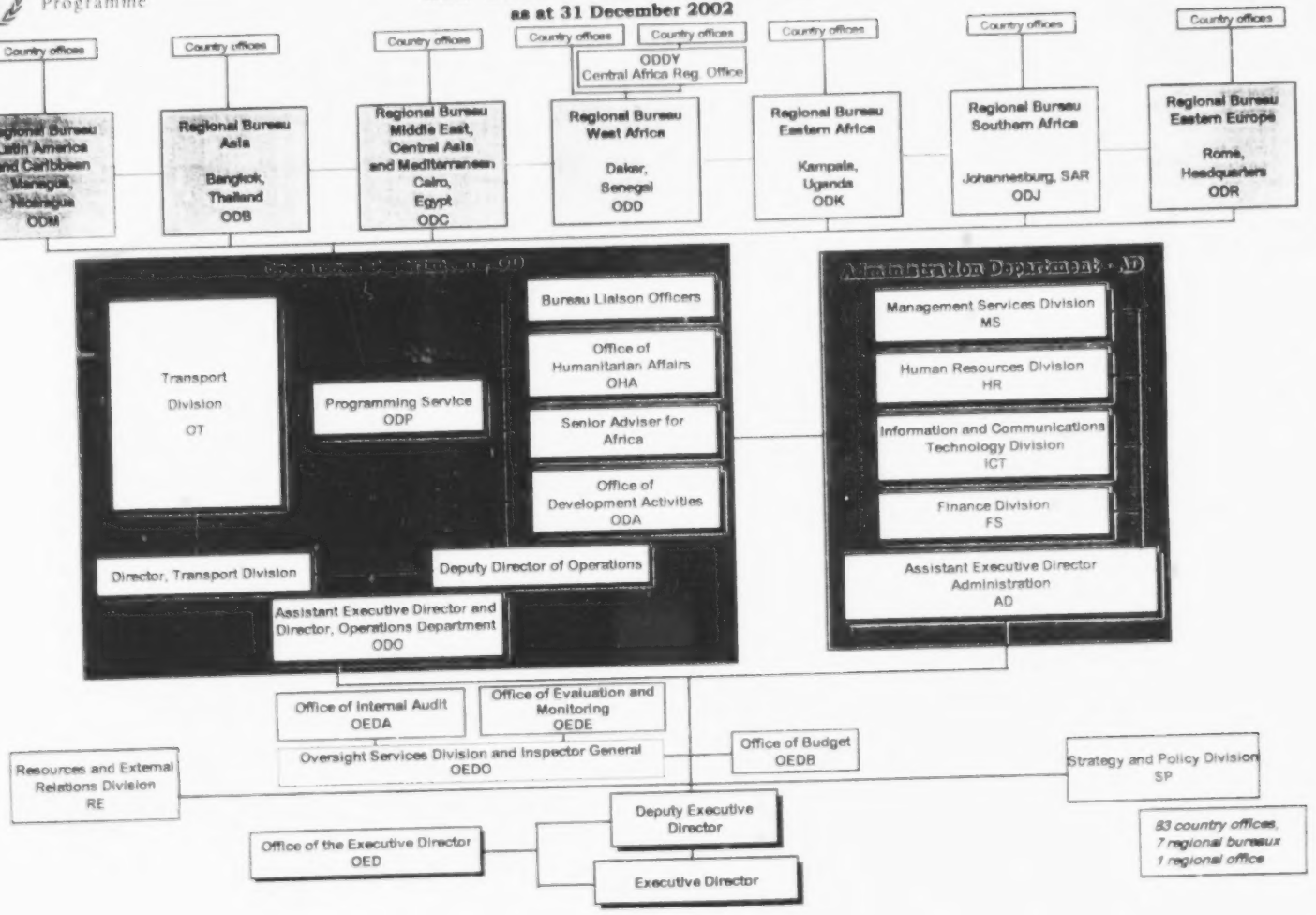
- take appropriate measures to ensure that CCAs, UNDAFs, PRSPs and other national poverty-reduction planning documents take into account the food-security situation and the need for food aid to meet the needs of vulnerable populations;
- encourage other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to strengthen their partnerships with WFP so that food aid can achieve its maximum impact and effectiveness; priority should be given to activities related to education, nutrition, and capacity-building and asset creation for rural development, in which food aid can make an important contribution, as well as to the provision of inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and tools for agricultural recovery;
- invite additional countries, especially those that have recently become net exporters of food, to become food aid donors, thereby broadening global solidarity and support for combating hunger;
- call attention to continuing disparities in the funding of operations, and consider ways to ensure a more equitable distribution of resources, particularly to development activities and "forgotten" emergencies;
- encourage the sharing and collaborative review of all United Nations agencies' human resources policies to ensure that they are gender-sensitive and allow staff to pursue a balance between their professional and private lives; this would strengthen the gender balance goal articulated at the Beijing Conference on Women;
- support ongoing ECHA/UNDG efforts to develop a strategy and flexible resource mobilization and programming mechanisms to facilitate the transition from relief to development; it may also wish to highlight the importance of preventing depletion of productive assets, helping rehabilitate damaged infrastructure and enabling returnees or resettled populations to restore their livelihoods or learn new skills for recovery in transition situations;
- urge that efforts to pursue the joint programming of United Nation's activities be measured in terms of their impact on the intended beneficiaries of development assistance; and
- continue to support efforts to coordinate inter-agency logistics and telecommunications activities, including the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and UNJLC.

Annexes and Maps

World Food Programme

WFP ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

as at 31 December 2002


Country offices
Regional Bureau Latin America and Caribbean Managua, Nicaragua ODM
Regional Bureau Asia Bangkok, Thailand ODB
Regional Bureau Middle East, Central Asia and Mediterranean Cairo, Egypt ODC
ODDY Central Africa Reg. Office
Regional Bureau West Africa Dakar, Senegal ODD
Regional Bureau Eastern Africa Kampala, Uganda ODK
Regional Bureau Southern Africa Johannesburg, SAR ODJ
Regional Bureau Eastern Europe Rome, Headquarters ODR
Transport Division OT
Programming Service ODP
Bureau Liaison Officers
Office of Humanitarian Affairs OHA
Senior Adviser for Africa
Office of Development Activities ODA
Director, Transport Division
Deputy Director of Operations
Assistant Executive Director and Director, Operations Department ODO
Administration Department - AD
Management Services Division MS
Human Resources Division HR
Information and Communications Technology Division ICT
Finance Division FS
Assistant Executive Director Administration AD
Office of Internal Audit OEDA
Office of Evaluation and Monitoring OEDE
Oversight Services Division and Inspector General OEDO
Office of Budget OEDB
Resources and External Relations Division RE
Strategy and Policy Division SP
Deputy Executive Director
Office of the Executive Director OED
Executive Director
83 country offices,
7 regional bureaux
1 regional office

ANNEX II: GLOBAL FOOD AID PROFILE 1997–2002

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
		Food aid (million tons)					
1)	**Total**	**7.3**	**8.4**	**15.0**	**11.3**	**10.8**	**9.6**
	Cereals	6.5	7.4	13.4	9.8	9.3	8.1
	Non-cereals	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
		Percentage of global food aid					
2)	Procurement in developing countries	19.2	15.9	7.4	13.7	11.8	10.6
3)	Deliveries by channel						
	Bilateral	30.9	41.5	54.9	39.6	27.9	30.3
	Multilateral	41.8	32.1	26.8	35.9	41.9	39.2
	NGOs	27.3	26.4	18.3	24.5	30.1	30.5
4)	Food aid deliveries by category						
	Programme	24.1	33.9	52.4	26.2	21.0	21.5
	Relief	44.7	35.7	32.0	50.0	50.9	49.0
	Project	31.2	30.4	15.6	23.8	28.1	29.5
5)	Food aid deliveries by region						
	Sub-Saharan Africa	33.1	33.0	18.5	35.2	33.1	31.1
	South and East Asia	38.4	40.4	33.9	28.0	37.6	38.7
	Europe and CIS	14.5	10.3	36.2	20.0	12.0	10.1
	Latin America and Caribbean	8.8	11.8	8.1	7.3	9.2	12.3
	North Africa and Middle East	5.1	4.4	3.3	9.4	8.1	7.8
6)	Deliveries to:						
	Developing	98.3	98.8	69.8	87.6	97.6	98.8
	LIFDC	90.1	85.4	61.8	75.7	83.0	84.1
	LDC	47.9	43.8	30.4	39.4	42.0	38.0
7)	Total cereal food aid deliveries as percentage of:						
	World cereal production	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
	World cereal imports	3.0	3.3	5.6	4.2	3.9	3.4
8)	Cereals food aid deliveries to LIFDC expressed as percentage of:						
	LIFDC cereal production	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
	LIFDC cereal import	7.6	8.8	11.5	10.5	10.1	8.8

ANNEX III TABLE 1: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] BY REGION AND TYPE, 1999-2002
(thousand dollars)

	1999		2000		2001		2002[2]	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
GRAND TOTAL	**1 429 570**	**100**	**1 158 283**	**100**	**1 776 438**	**100**	**1 592 160**	
DEVELOPMENT	246 449	17	184 966	16	231 059	13	194 692	12
RELIEF	1 089 295	76	920 310	79	1 421 350	80	1 282 791	81
Emergency	797 379		576 873		1 006 227		867 053	
PRO/PRRO	291 916		343 438		415 123		415 738	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	34 147	2	25 856	2	32 184	2	36 651	2
TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS[3]	55 369	4	19 705	2	45 772	3	38 609	2
OTHER[4]	4 311	0	7 746	0	46 072	3	39 416	3
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	**633 456**		**637 459**		**885 644**		**899 374**	
Percentage of all regions	**44**		**55**		**50**		**56**	
DEVELOPMENT	83 658	13	55 286	9	99 279	11	89 075	10
RELIEF	509 442	80	558 077	88	761 955	86	794 257	88
Emergency	317 097		348 512		459 455		476 630	
PRO/PRRO	192 345		209 565		302 500		317 627	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	11 646	2	13 042	2	18 437	2	14 178	2
TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS[3]	28 709	5	11 055	2	5 972	1	1 864	0

ANNEX III TABLE 1: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] BY REGION AND TYPE, 1999-2002
(thousand dollars)

	1999		2000		2001		2002[2]	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
ASIA	**480 392**		**338 669**		**565 719**		**454 316**	
Percentage of all regions	34		29		32		29	
DEVELOPMENT	100 803	21	79 514	23	81 033	14	66 370	15
RELIEF	370 183	77	252 092	74	469 351	83	360 182	79
Emergency	308 152		157 781		408 263		317 652	
PRO/PRRO	62 031		94 311		61 088		42 530	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	5 317	1	3 517	1	13 308	2	21 724	5
TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS[3]	4 089	1	3 546	1	2 027	0	6 040	1
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS	**139 077**		**84 011**		**166 162**		**86 788**	
Percentage of all regions	10		7		9		5	
RELIEF	136 055	98	86 186	100	153 657	92	86 418	100
Emergency	122 645		66 124		127 801		52 862	
PRO/PRRO	13 410		20 061		25 856		33 556	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	4 012	3	-2 212		493	0	235	0
TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS[3]	-989		39	0	12 013	7	134	0
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	**117 830**		**42 030**		**57 157**		**40 253**	
Percentage of all regions	8		4		3		2	
DEVELOPMENT	37 995	32	29 583	70	38 565	67	26 408	65
RELIEF	67 559	57	12 302	29	18 591	33	13 845	35
Emergency	50 779		566		7 238		3 967	
PRO/PRRO	16 780		11 737		11 353		9 879	
TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS[3]	12 276	10	145	0				

ANNEX III TABLE 1: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] BY REGION AND TYPE, 1999-2002
(thousand dollars)

	1999		2000		2001		2002[2]	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	**54 504**		**48 667**		**55 491**		**71 817**	
Percentage of all regions	**4**		**4**		**3**		**5**	
DEVELOPMENT	23 993	44	20 584	42	12 182	22	12 696	18
RELIEF	6 055	11	11 654	24	17 549	32	28 088	39
Emergency	-1 295		3 889		3 224		15 940	
PRO/PRRO	7 350		7 765		14 325		12 148	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	13 172	24	11 509	24	-	-	461	1
TRUST FUNDS/BILATERALS[3]	11 284	21	4 920	10	25 761	46	30 571	43

[1] Excludes programme support and administrative costs.

[2] Provisional figures.

[3] From 1999 to 2000, Trust Funds Expenditures include Bilateral, JPO and other funds in trust. From 2001 only Bilaterals are included.

[4] Operational Expenditures such as General Fund, Insurance and, from 2001, Trust Funds that cannot be apportioned by project/operation.

Negative figures represent financial adjustments.

ANNEX III TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1999–2002
(thousand dollars)

	1999					2000					2001					2002[2]				
	Develop-ment	Relief	Special oper.	Trust Funds[3]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special oper.	Trust Funds[3]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special oper.	Bilaterals	Total
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA																				
Angola	1 530	87 721	4 066	900	94 217	4	72 321	4 940	2 015	79 281	10	87 534	6 891	523	94 958	0	103 464	5 071	1	108 536
Benin	620	36		77	733	1 745			73	1 818	1 835				1 835	1 666				1 666
Botswana	3				3	2				2										
Burkina Faso[4]	5 056	27		22	5 105	564	104		79	747	1 680	494			2 174	2 861	226		230	3 317
Burundi[4]	2 533	106		319	2 958	398	2 530		250	3 178	1 894	22 018	766	35	24 713	257	12 873	869	43	14 042
Cameroon	4 008	1 493		2	5 503	394	-122		19	290	1 089	313			1 402	1 641	170			1 811
Cape Verde	96			1	97	851			-1	850	756				756	1 626	686			2 312
Central African Republic	1 153	4		29	1 186	1 069	63			1 133	661	51			711	1 378	1 420			2 798
Chad[4]	2 721	431		1	3 153	2 693	619		43	3 355	2 127	8 675			10 803	3 126	1 086			4 212
Comoros		150			150		7			7										
Congo[4]	0	5 008			5 008		3 221			3 221		2 659			2 659		2 390			2 390
Congo, D.R. of the[4]	1 479	11 912		957	14 348	107	12 581		349	13 047	17	32 515	910	613	34 054	0	41 051	1 139	1	42 191
Côte d'Ivoire[4]	578			2 112	2 690	953			120	633	1 245	21		2 720	3 987	1 368	1 139		1 539	4 046
Djibouti	15	2 257		1	2 272	40	2 900	1 522		4 461	149	6 587	860		7 596	454	4 995	67		5 516
Equatorial Guinea	3				3															
Eritrea		2 375		70	2 444		32 424	276	397	33 097		40 844	545		40 389		22 221	15		22 236
Ethiopia	25 796	56 970		3 350	86 117	15 660	159 694		4 526	179 880	26 828	140 070	1 530	2 075	170 504	18 849	108 988	177	2	128 016
Gabon							582			582		299			299		311			311
Gambia[4]	1 250				1 250	1 503				1 503	2 085	96			2 181	1 170	0			1 170
Ghana[4]	1 123	132		88	1 343	1 427	4		5	1 436	1 166				1 166	954	137			1 091
Guinea[4]	508	4 944			5 452	1 348	291			1 639	119	9 294	216		9 629	1 340	9 131	515		10 986
Guinea-Bissau	-408	6 978			6 570	-20	615			595		1 251			(1 251)		2 251			2 251
Kenya	3 286	12 086	0	20 364	35 736	2 209	79 612		3 321	85 142	4 153	118 637			22 800	4 356	53 889		57	58 302
Lesotho	1 477	-2		286	1 762	750	-5		-19	726	1 045				1 045	1 910	8 452			10 362
Liberia[4]	9	43 856	1 793	0	45 658		29 006	828	4	29 838	1 244	5 623			6 867	1 522	8 828			10 350

ANNEX III TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1999–2002
(thousand dollars)

	1999					2000					2001					2002[2]				
	Develop-ment	Relief	Special oper	Trust Funds[3]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special oper	Trust Funds[3]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special oper	Bilaterals	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special oper	Bilaterals	Total
Madagascar	1 138	66		117	1 321	1 612	2 406	1 027	85	5 130	4 262	656	217		5 175	4 242	324	190		
Malawi	2 166	8 902		28	11 096	1 170	226		37	1 883	6 703	1 182			7 186	4 121	45 231	1 506		
Mali[4]	1 563	674		47	2 284	1 952	970		46	2 922	3 276	1 332			4 446	4 186	1 067			
Mauritania[4]	1 820	153		1 752	12 872	1 638	30		3	1 631	3 418				3 418	2 753	3 152			
Mauritius	83				83															
Mozambique	3 283	1 664		1 347	3 600	2 412	17 259	5 277	372	25 288	1 481	7 571	1 360		10 412	5 922	14 666	2 708		
Namibia	2	600			602		831			831		1 094			1 094		1 271			
Niger[4]	1 973			4	11 807	1 973			3	3 207	3 814	3 617			7 432	3 761	997			
Rwanda	655	29 437	301	324	80 936	394	52 994	541	98	82 820	1 146	6 249	854		10 245	2 546	12 202	231		
Sao Tome and Principe	166				166	1 081				1 081	499				499	417				
Senegal	3 905	8 410		108	12 447	2 830	5 255		16	11 071	1 911	268			2 168	2 830	1 021			
Sierra Leone[4]	56	1 001	2 396	106	3 882		1 893	1 534	50	3 477		14 599	2 141	9	16 747		20 588	1 195	6	
Somalia		16 146	174	211	16 111		10 837	1 422	700	9 257		8 108	80		8 754		8 441			
Sudan	2 547	121 846	1 176	15	133 492	1 963	30 797	1 110	93	63 868	6 752	113 624	3		122 327	3 282	96	363		
Swaziland		14			14											2 909				
Tanzania[4]	506	6 142	56	11	6 667	1 647	1 196		475	225	2 326	52 013			54 341	1 404	10 252			
Uganda	746	13 920		45	14 804	1 417	15 253		50	16 720	2 425	24 695			27 120	2 415	22 959			
Zambia	3 450	1 447		25	6 936	1 111	2 873	103	52	4 762	3 391	10 044			13 442	3 547	41 927			
Zimbabwe						13				13	1 238				1 238		89 291			
Other regional expenditure								23		23	36 725				36 725	113	18 228	445		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	637 459	98 279	751 955	18 437	6 972	885 644	89 075	794 257	14 178	[illegible]	[illegible]
ASIA																				
Afghanistan		47 918			47 918		43 399		5	43 304		116 473	356		116 829		131 548	1 506		
Bangladesh	29 787	32 200		544	62 531	16 008	177		1 517	17 702	29 512	16 938		449	46 450	24 133	10 376		2 523	
Bhutan	336			15	351	1 434			14	1 448	2 075				2 075	2 500				
Cambodia		13 624		1	13 625	2 036	19 287		55	21 377	1 115	26 142			27 312	1 800	16 633		1 508	
China	14 054	42 466		2 961	59 481	14 610	299		89	14 040	11 667			992	32 699	12 557			1 437	

ANNEX III TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1999–2002
(thousand dollars)

	1999					2000					2001					2002[2]				
	Development	Relief	Special oper.	Trust Funds[3]	Total	Development	Relief	Special oper.	Trust Funds[3]	Total	Development	Relief	Special oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Development	Relief	Special oper.	Bilaterals	Total
East Timor	–	4 298	4 946		9 244		18 488	4 433		22 922		3 906	2 814		6 720		666	98		
India	27 049	168		166	27 383	26 432	1 177		139	27 748		3 747			15 710	9 817	434			
Indonesia	16	13 396		–	13 412		52 131			52 131		15 715			15 715		11 282			
Korea, D.P.R. of		214 079		18	214 097		112 262		1 038	113 300		231 515			231 515		101 870	738	90	
Lao, P.D.R. of		228		74	302	489	180		12	681		1 406			1 406	2 375	1 118			
Myanmar				1 473	1 473				1 314	1 314		400		940	1 340		1 472		12	
Nepal	7 252	3 922		182	11 356	2 464	3 589		64	6 117		3 672			10 803	2 357	7 306	6		
Pakistan	10 051	2 250	379	51	12 630	4 411	611	418	27	4 467		3 [illegible]			[illegible]					
Papua New Guinea	–		8		8					–										
Sri Lanka	2 649	2 046		17	4 712	1 949	1 061		0	3 010		3 274			3 861	2 906	4 665			
Thailand		124			124		101		172	273										
Viet Nam	8 630	161		8	8 802	9 685	159		1	9 846		12			194					
Other regional expenditure	–									–					45 548	64	68 099	17 256		
TOTAL REGION	60 905	370 183	5 317	4 090	440 502	78 614	252 042	5 817	3 546	338 669	81 033	469 351	13 308	2 027	565 719	66 370	340 182	21 724	6 640	434 916
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS																				
Albania		86			86		1			1		1 680			1 680		2 378			
Armenia		4 778		21	4 799		4 900			4 900		11 601			11 601		3 693			
Azerbaijan		8 119		–	8 119		3 196			3 196		5 697			5 697		3 744			
Bosnia and Herzegovina							–			–										
Georgia		6 363			6 363		3 554		22	3 575		21 661	49		21 134		5 215	225		
Macedonia, FYR		–			–					–		829			829		43			
Russian Federation		238			238		7 300			7 300		12 389			12 389		13 843		251	
Tajikistan		9 652		1	9 653		9 299		1	9 300		31 623			31 623		40 098	17		

ANNEX III TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1999-2002
(thousand dollars)

	1999					2000					2001					2002[2]				
	Develop-ment	Relief	Special oper.	Trust Funds[3]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special oper.	Trust Funds[3]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special oper.	Bilaterals	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special oper.	Bilaterals	Total
Turkmenistan												1 973								
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. of		106 662	4 071	1 048			51 761	184	12			11 596	26	12 013			13 966		126	
Other regional expenditure			66					2 029				5 630					3 149			
TOTAL REGIONAL																				
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN																				
Belize							44			44		203			203		3			
Bolivia	4 994			1 295		5 834			11	5 667	5 648	154			6 002	5 178	125			
Colombia	1 795	942				1 087	3 005			4 092	693	3 429			4 032	44	1 915			
Cuba	4 262	757		445		2 283	14		5	2 501	2 808	152			2 959	2 031	212			
Dominican Republic	1 019	3 743		729		611	257		1	866	2 048	876			2 924	399	496			
Ecuador	3 086	3				2 450	47		(5)	2 572	2 122	154			2 276	2 099	32			
El Salvador[3]	2 863			2 699		922			4	625	4 588	4 585			8 230	278	2 278			
Guatemala[3]	3 413	53		24		3 095	1		24	3 120	1 848	413			2 261	1 437	4 265			
Guyana	15					45				46										
Haiti	3 370	15		347		5 496	94		20	5 592	5 108				5 108	5 208				
Honduras[3]	2 570	217		2 202		864	131		5	820	2 456	4 823			7 280	1 547	2 511			
Jamaica	0			1		7				7										
Nicaragua[3]	2 566	61 810		1 278		2 969	8 422		48	11 436	8 305	2 931			11 236	3 251	1 874			
Panama	6			0		3				3										
Peru	5 067			3 349		4 103			17	4 086	2 490	433			3 413	4 744	11			
St Kitts and Nevis		46																		
Venezuela							476			476		8								
Other regional expenditure												1 158			1 158	92	218			
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN																				

ANNEX III TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1999–2002
(thousand dollars)

	1999					2000					2001					2002[2]				
	Development	Relief	Special oper.	Trust Funds[3]	Total	Development	Relief	Special oper.	Trust Funds[4]	Total[5]	Development	Relief	Special oper.	Bilaterals	Total[6]	Development	Relief	Special oper.	Bilaterals	Total
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA																				
Algeria		2 561		172	2 733		3 182		19	3 201		6 708			6 708		1 806			
Egypt	1 690			91	1 740	8 594			5	8 599	1 814				1 814	4 218				
Iran		806			806		1 011			1 011		3 375			3 375		1 132			
Iraq[7]		1 150	13 172	10 849	25 013		1 834	11 988	4 840	18 292		27 817		25 821	27 817		2 829		28 949	
Jordan	2 590	206			2 796	1 196	2 515			3 711	1 670				1 670	1 143	764			
Morocco	2 611				2 611	2 240			7	2 247	2 045				2 045	1 339				
Palestinian Territory	2 472	116			2 588	73	1 062		4	1 074	6 433				6 433	479	12 191	461		
Syrian Arab Republic	1 854	452		1	2 306	4 473	1 408			5 881	2 421	74			2 495	1 773	943			
Tunisia	6				6					-					-					
Yemen	6 761	930		5	7 696	4 058	554		31	4 643	4 800	61			4 861	1 424	183		1 644	
Other Regional Expenditure										-					-	40				
TOTAL REGION	23 984	6 066	13 172	11 284	54 504	20 884	11 654	11 988	4 920	49 447	12 182	17 549	-	25 781	55 491	12 696	25 088	461	30 671	71 817
ALL REGIONS	548 440	1 099 295	34 147	88 369	1 425 250	184 906	920 310	26 866	19 705	1 150 837	231 059	1 421 103	32 238	45 772	1 730 173	194 550	1 282 791	38 507	95 600	1 611 447
OTHER[8]					4 511					7 446		246	54		46 264	142		54		59 813
GRAND TOTAL	548 440	1 099 295	34 147	88 369	1 429 761	184 906	920 310	26 866	19 705	1 158 283	231 059	1 421 350	32 184	45 772	1 776 436	194 692	1 282 791	38 561	95 600	1 671 260

[1] Excludes programme support and administrative costs.

[2] Provisional figures.

From 1999 to 2000, expenditures reported under:

[3] Rwanda also cover expenditures incurred under the Great Lakes Emergency Operation in Burundi, Congo, Congo D.R., Tanzania and Uganda.

[4] Liberia also cover expenditures incurred under the Liberia Regional Refugee Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea and Sierra Leone.

[5] Nicaragua also cover expenditures incurred under the Regional Emergency Operation in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

[6] Mali also cover expenditures incurred under the Regional Protracted Relief Operation in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger.

[7] Senegal also cover expenditures incurred under the Sahel Drought Response in Chad, Gambia, Mauritania and Niger.

[8] From 1999 to 2000 Trust Funds Expenditures include Bilaterals, JPO and other funds in trust.

[9] Operational expenditures such as General Fund, insurance and, from 2001, Trust Funds that cannot be apportioned by project/operation.

Negative figures represent financial adjustments.

(*) Underlined data represent funds from the United Nations Security Council Resolution 986, "Oil for food" Agreement.

ANNEX III TABLE 3.A: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND RELIEF OPERATIONS BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 1999-2002 *(thousand dollars)*

	1999			2000			2001			2002 [2]		
	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)
ALL RECIPIENTS	**1 369 890**	**100,0**	**0,34**	**1 131 132**	**100,0**	**0,27**	**1 652 163**	**100,0**	**0,40**	**1 477 483**	**100,0**	**0,37**
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY[3]												
Least developed countries	707 265	51.6	1.11	626 605	55.4	0.98	922 763	55.9	1.48	932 312	63.1	1.50
Low-income, food-deficit countries	1 184 914	86.5	0.32	986 573	87.2	0.26	1 434 180	86.8	0.40	1 227 544	83.1	0.34
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP												
Sub-Saharan Africa	604 747	44.1	1.32	626 404	55.4	1.29	861 234	53.1	1.75	883 332	59.8	1.79
Asia	476 303	34.8	0.16	335 123	29.6	0.11	550 385	33.9	0.18	426 553	28.9	0.14
Eastern Europe and CIS[4]	140 068	10.2	0.76	83 923	7.4	0.46	153 657	9.5	0.81	86 418	5.8	0.47
Latin America and the Caribbean	105 554	7.7	0.21	41 885	3.7	0.08	57 157	3.5	0.11	40 283	2.7	0.07
Middle East and North Africa	43 220	3.2	0.11	43 741	3.9	0.10	29 131	1.8	0.07	40 784	2.8	0.10

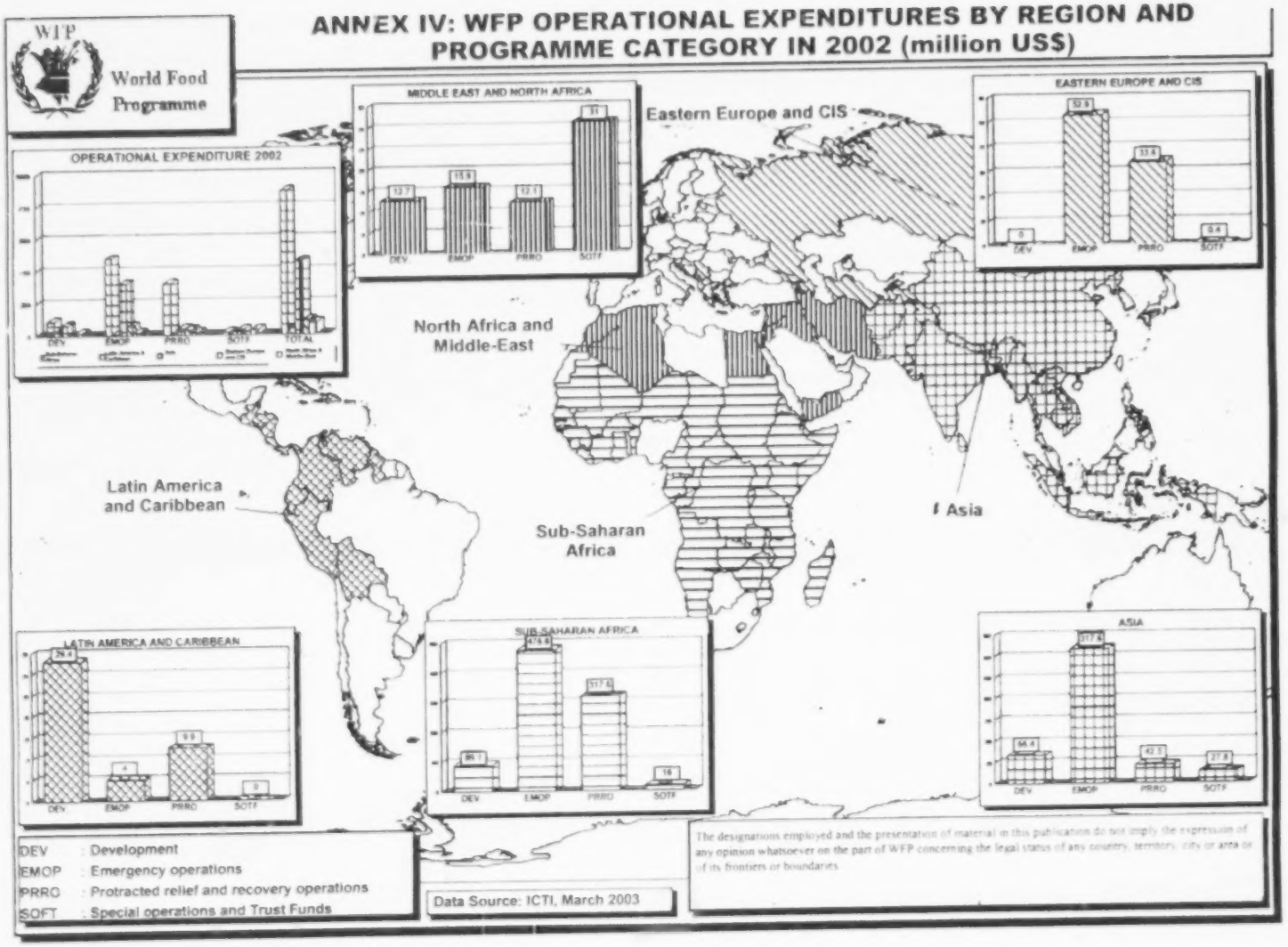
Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs.
Provisional figures.
Actual classifications for each year.
[4] Relief only.

ANNEX III TABLE 3.B: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 1999-2002 *(thousand dollars)*

	1999			2000			2001			2002 [2]		
	Expen-ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen-ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen-ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expen-ditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)
ALL RECIPIENTS	**246 449**	**100.0**	**0.07**	**184 966**	**100.0**	**0.05**	**231 059**	**100.0**	**0.07**	**194 692**	**100.0**	**0.06**
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY[3]												
Least developed countries	121 333	49.2	0.19	79 501	43.0	0.12	146 303	63.3	0.28	128 687	66.1	0.24
Low-income, food-deficit countries	218 181	88.5	0.06	165 905	89.7	0.04	215 533	93.1	0.07	186 352	95.7	0.06
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP												
Sub-Saharan Africa	83 658	33.9	0.19	55 286	29.9	0.12	99 279	43.0	0.25	89 078	45.8	0.22
Asia	100 803	40.9	0.04	79 514	43.0	0.03	81 033	35.1	0.03	66 372	34.1	0.03
Latin America and the Caribbean	37 995	15.4	0.25	29 583	16.0	0.19	38 565	16.7	0.26	26 408	13.6	0.18
Middle East and North Africa	23 993	9.7	0.17	20 584	11.1	0.15	12 182	5.3	0.09	12 696	6.5	0.09

[1] Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs.
[2] Provisional figures.
[3] Actual classifications for each year.

ANNEX IV: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES BY REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY IN 2002 (million US$)



ANNEX V, TABLE A: TOTAL CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2002 BY DONOR
(thousand dollars)

	Development	IEFR	IRA	PRRO	SO	Others [1]	Total
African Development Bank		745					745
Algeria		10					10
Andorra	19	49				8	76
Angola						2	2
Australia	13 024	19 633		17 609		25	50 291
Austria	1 295	984		1 031			3 310
Bangladesh	947						947
Belgium	433	3 510	132	3 942		270	8 288
Canada	22 606	15 996	1 863	3 416	2 770	1 221	47 874
China	1 250						1 250
Cuba		368		252			620
Denmark	23 399	9 715		3 749		3 185	40 047
Dominican Republic				4			4
Egypt	200						200
Eritrea		35					35
European Commission		119 372		50 218	6 455	2 495	178 539
Faroe Islands		329					329
Finland	7 943	7 581	490	1 130		303	17 447
France	1 368	1 859		10 392		470	14 089
Germany	20 968	26 419		11 101	712	1 106	60 306
Holy See			10				10
Honduras	982						982
Hungary						65	65
Iceland		11					11
India	907	7 444					8 351
Ireland	1 025	6 204	462	2 398	92	179	10 360
Italy	9 882	22 817		2 897	269	2 066	37 930
Japan	8 149	47 890	400	35 616		565	92 620
Japan-NGO				21			21
Japan-Private		288		30			318
Jordan	42						42
Kenya		12 140					12 140
Korea, Rep of	100	15 933				158	16 191
Latter Day Saint Charities		1 000					1 000
Luxembourg	393	2 046		491			2 930
Malaysia		100					100
Morocco	2						2
Nepal				100			100
Netherlands		32 188	2 993	21 902	361	1 350	58 793
New Zealand	355	149		242			745
Nicaragua	3						3
Norway	28 679	6 489	1 989	6 028	1 416	1 182	45 783
Oman		2 000					2 000
Opec Fund	165						165
Panama	1						1
Peru	7						7
Poland		60		155			215
Private donors [2]	114	316		99	18	130	678
San Marino		8					8
Saudi Arabia	1 092	2 610		422			4 124
Singapore		20					20
Slovakia	15						15
Slovenia						36	36
South Africa		43					43
Spain		1 353		731		558	2 641
Sri Lanka	104						104
Sweden		14 325	2 419	10 332	3 806	276	31 159
Switzerland	2 095	10 109	1 236	8 007	1 378	1 330	24 155
Thailand		20					20
TNT Post Group (TPG)	99			10			109
United Kingdom	1 928	69 823	494	5 726	10 613	7 143	95 727
United Nations	74	371		377			822
United States	65 761	584 292	50	270 126	9 204	555	929 988
USA Friends of WFP	123	1 379		1 050	19		2 572
Total	**215 549**	**1 048 034**	**12 540**	**469 903**	**37 113**	**24 875**	**1 807 514**
Bilateral contributions [3]						44 247	44 247

[1] Others include JPOs, non-standard contributions and untied multilateral contributions.
[2] Private donors' contributions include those from the private sector valued at less than US$10,000 each.
[3] Bilateral contributions include contributions to Iraq under United Nations Security Council Resolution 986 "Oil for Food" Agreement.

ANNEX V, TABLE B: MAJOR DONORS [1] TO WFP BY TYPE OF CONTRIBUTION, 2002 *(thousand dollars)*

	Total		Development		IEFR		ITA		PRRO		SO	
	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value
1	United States	929 988	United States	65 761	United States	584 292	Netherlands	2 993	United States	270 126	United Kingdom	10 613
2	European Commission	178 539	Norway	28 679	European Commission	119 372	Sweden	2 419	European Commission	50 218	United States	9 204
3	United Kingdom	95 727	Denmark	23 399	United Kingdom	69 823	Norway	1 989	Japan	35 616	European Commission	6 455
4	Japan	92 620	Canada	22 606	Japan	47 890	Canada	1 863	Netherlands	21 902	Sweden	3 806
5	Germany	60 306	Germany	20 968	Netherlands	32 188	Switzerland	1 236	Australia	17 609	Canada	2 770
6	Netherlands	58 793	Australia	13 024	Germany	26 419			Germany	11 101	Norway	1 416
7	Australia	50 291	Italy	9 882	Italy	22 817			France	10 392	Switzerland	1 378
8	Canada	47 874	Japan	8 149	Australia	19 633			Sweden	10 332		
9	Norway	45 783	Finland	7 943	Canada	15 996			Switzerland	8 007		
10	Denmark	40 047	Switzerland	2 095	Korea, Rep. of	15 933			Norway	6 028		
11	Italy	37 930	United Kingdom	1 928	Sweden	14 325			United Kingdom	5 726		
12	Sweden	31 159	France	1 368	Kenya	12 140			Belgium	3 942		
13	Switzerland	24 155	Austria	1 295	Switzerland	10 109			Denmark	3 749		
14	Finland	17 447	China	1 250	Denmark	9 715			Canada	3 416		
15	Korea, Rep. of	16 191	Saudi Arabia	1 092	Finland	7 581			Italy	2 897		
16	France	14 089	Ireland	1 025	India	7 444			Ireland	2 398		
17	Kenya	12 140			Norway	6 489			Finland	1 130		
18	Ireland	10 360			Ireland	6 204			USA Friends of WFP	1 050		
19	India	8 351			Belgium	3 510			Austria	1 031		
20	Belgium	8 288			Saudi Arabia	2 610						
21	Saudi Arabia	4 124			Luxembourg	2 046						
22	Austria	3 310			Oman	2 000						
23	Luxembourg	2 930			France	1 859						
24	Spain	2 641			USA Friends of WFP	1 379						
25	USA Friends of WFP	2 572			Spain	1 353						
26	Oman	2 000			Latter Day Saint Charities	1 000						
27	China	1 250										
28	Latter Day Saint Charities	1 000										

[1] Donors who contributed more than US$1 million

ANNEX VI

FOOD PROCUREMENT FROM DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN 2002

No.	COUNTRY	QUANTITY (mt)	VALUE (US$)
	66.5% FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
1	South Africa	245 348	51 172 140
2	India	132 422	16 876 391
3	Ethiopia	74 375	14 179 076
4	Pakistan	96 232	13 097 444
5	Kenya	64 874	10 461 895
6	Tanzania	58 169	10 317 899
7	Turkey	41 354	9 892 917
8	Uganda	41 556	9 007 169
9	Nepal	32 567	8 213 397
10	China	28 122	6 836 603
11	Argentina	10 882	5 345 256
12	Malaysia	8 088	4 355 244
13	Zambia	12 120	3 808 628
14	Mozambique	13 183	3 170 070
15	Sudan	22 212	2 894 976
16	Niger	9 475	2 545 144
17	Brazil	14 297	2 409 045
18	Lesotho	8 080	1 879 448
19	Cameroon	5 729	1 830 916
20	Mali	7 025	1 684 997
21	Thailand	8 369	1 674 344
22	Singapore	3 157	1 607 512
23	Malawi	6 703	1 606 968
24	Burkina Faso	6 573	1 577 318
25	Myanmar	8 994	1 558 782
26	Colombia	3 224	1 460 891
27	United Arab Emirates	4 702	1 149 607
28	Guyana	1 991	1 148 801
29	Senegal	3 235	1 133 883
30	Cuba	4 305	1 128 396
31	Côte d'Ivoire	2 565	998 426
32	Angola	4 600	960 958
33	Viet Nam	4 137	852 375
34	Palestinian Territory	3 523	830 665
35	Cambodia	3 786	806 328
36	Guatemala	3 039	613 509
37	Rwanda	2 803	585 376
38	Chad	2 038	492 661
39	Madagascar	1 238	462 332
40	Bolivia	1 145	443 662
41	Dominican Republic	1 130	435 013

FOOD PROCUREMENT FROM DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN 2002

No.	COUNTRY	QUANTITY (mt)	VALUE (US$)
42	Botswana	1 500	385 500
43	Bangladesh	1 038	375 623
44	Bhutan	1 261	350 170
45	Nicaragua	613	337 953
46	El Salvador	1 049	337 777
47	Honduras	1 044	258 025
48	Iran	468	168 871
49	Ghana	531	129 356
50	Algeria	307	112 201
51	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	382	91 680
52	Syrian Arab Republic	272	90 056
53	Zimbabwe	220	59 312
54	Laos	152	50 268
55	Benin	188	38 363
56	Namibia	214	29 041
57	Mauritania	19	1 937
DEVELOPING COUNTRY SUBTOTAL		**1 016 625**	**204 322 591**
	33.5% FROM DEVELOPED COUNTRIES		
1	Canada	122 682	22 007 507
2	Denmark	46 869	21 105 203
3	Japan	49 488	12 222 164
4	Kazakhstan	114 416	11 098 490
5	United States	46 949	9 922 699
6	Belgium	24 554	7 012 831
7	Netherlands	18 151	6 473 758
8	France	20 421	3 048 475
9	Australia	11 600	1 795 448
10	Italy	8 670	1 698 058
11	Russian Federation	11 839	1 527 074
12	Israel	5 551	1 373 724
13	Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. of	7 840	1 247 541
14	United Kingdom	4 822	1 162 974
15	Germany	2 175	644 788
16	Austria	94	298 538
17	Spain	1 661	292 266
18	Azerbaijan	582	158 110
19	Tajikistan	775	30 884
20	Georgia	35	24 106
DEVELOPED COUNTRY SUBTOTAL		**499 173**	**103 144 637**
TOTAL FOOD PURCHASES		**1 515 798**	**307 467 228**